

Reagan Aides Are Confident Of Foreign Policy in Campaign

By Leslie H. Gelb
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Faced by growing Democratic attacks on the Reagan administration's foreign policy record, administration officials say they are in a good position to face an election-year onslaught, both of catastrophes and surprises.

They acknowledge the volatility of foreign policy issues in the campaign and President Ronald Reagan's vulnerability in foreign policy, particularly regarding the Marines' presence in Lebanon.

Nevertheless, they believe it is unlikely that he will look for facing a simple, straightforward points out despite the risks of further casualties. They are convinced that he will continue to back the Salvadoran government, with all the questions about its survivability and human rights. And they do not foresee Mr. Reagan making major concessions to break the deadlock in arms control talks with the Soviet Union.

This was the consensus of a NEWS ANALYSIS

range of White House, Defense and State Department officials interviewed in recent weeks. They are seeking to foster achievements that would reflect well on Mr. Reagan, but they argue that as matters stand, he can hold his own.

To the officials and to Mr. Reagan's political advisers, he is making simple, straightforward points about standing up to communism and terrorism while seeking peace, and that will ultimately go down better with the public than the complicated arguments Democrats will have to make to show where he went wrong.

The officials and advisers also say Democrats, by backing the positions of the president's bipartisan commissions on strategic forces and Central America, have given Mr. Reagan powerful ammunition.

However, some political advisers in and out of government fear the political effects of Americans being threatened and killed and they want the Marines out of Lebanon by April or June. They say that, so far, Mr. Reagan has shut every door that they and their allies in the Pentagon, often opposed by the State Department, have tried to open for him.

"There is no area of presidential performance where public opinion changes as rapidly and dramatically as foreign policy," said Richard Wirthlin, the president's pollster. "My biggest worry is what the seeds of the present may hold for the future. We are walking through a minefield."

One of Mr. Reagan's closest political advisers added: "There has to be some kind of disengagement in Lebanon. Of all things, that could potentially tumble or at least badly bruise the president."

Seven of the eight major candidates for the Democratic presidential nomination clearly agree with this, judging by their unanimity in Tuesday's debate at Harvard University. They all called for withdrawing the Marines. These candidates also seem to be betting that the public would be drawn more to their theme of peace and negotiations than to Mr. Reagan's appeal to patriotism and military power.

Senior State Department officials who owe their jobs to Mr. Reagan are concerned about this, too, and they acknowledge that they are waiting for the campaign to provide them with the opportunity to break the negotiating deadlock with the Russians in the strategic arms reductions talks. If Mr. Reagan starts slipping in the polls, they say they will jump in with a new proposal and expect to be backed by political advisers such as Mr. Wirthlin and Michael K. Deaver, deputy chief of the White House staff.

The idea is to offer some modifications of the treaty on limitation of strategic arms signed by President Jimmy Carter but not approved by the Senate. But they know this approach would mean an open struggle with top Pentagon civilians and a direct challenge to Mr. Reagan's opposition to the treaty.

Still, this seems to be an administration less divided over foreign affairs than the Johnson and Nixon administrations were over Vietnam, the Ford administration over detente with the Soviet Union, and the Carter administration over many issues.

Most of the policy battles have been fought and settled, whatever might happen on Lebanon and arms control. The high-level blood-letting that dominated headlines for three years has dissipated as the most prominent duels, such as former Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. and William P. Clark, the national security adviser, have left the scene. The Democrats are finding it harder now to charge the administration with disarray.

The administration, however, does not present a picture of serenity. Officials are aware that the public opinion polls are showing rising concern with foreign policy. The latest New York Times-CBS News Poll showed significant sentiment about its survivability and human rights. And they do not foresee Mr. Reagan making major concessions to break the deadlock in arms control talks with the Soviet Union.

Moscow Accuses U.S. Of Aggravating Ties

The Associated Press

MOSCOW — The Soviet Communist Party accused Washington Friday of "deliberately aggravating" relations with Moscow and launching the "dirtiest acts of provocation."

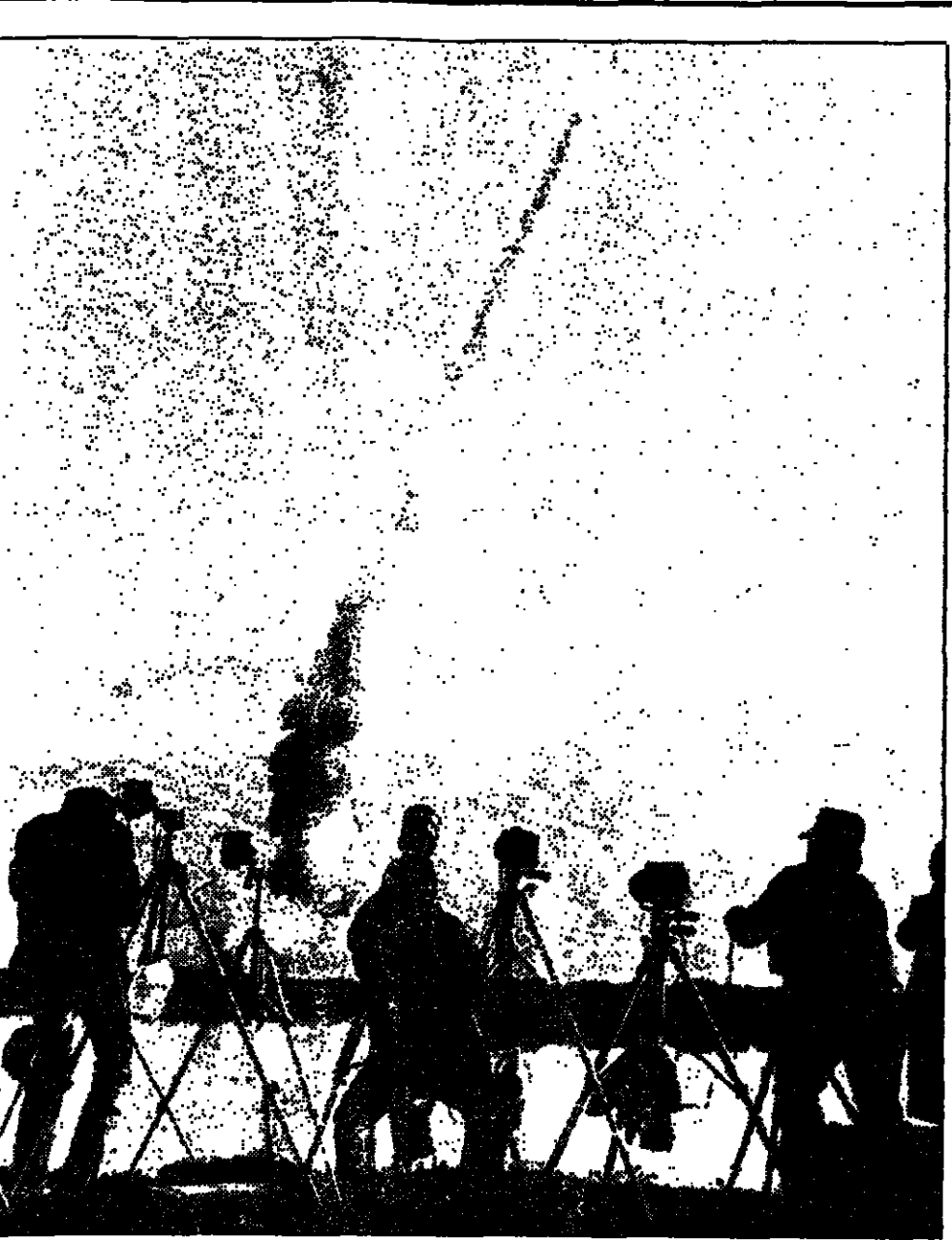
The charges were made by the party's Central Committee in a statement released by Tass news agency. It summarized Soviet foreign policy in advance of the March elections for the Supreme Soviet, the nominal parliament.

The statement, addressed to the public, said: "The Washington administration is deliberately aggravating relations with the Soviet Union and resorting to the dirtiest acts of provocation against socialist countries."

"It foiled the talks on the limitation and reduction of nuclear arms in Europe," the summary of the statement said. "The Washington administration is deliberately aggravating relations with the Soviet Union and resorting to the dirtiest acts of provocation against socialist countries."

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Photographers follow the space shuttle's flight as it lifts off at Cape Canaveral, Florida.

10th U.S. Shuttle Mission Is Launched

Astronauts to Walk in Space With Jet-Powered Backpacks

By Thomas O'Toole
Washington Post Service

CAPE CANAVERAL, Florida — Five astronauts were launched into space Friday aboard the U.S. space shuttle Challenger for a nine-day mission that is expected to be the riskiest of the 10 shuttle missions so far.

Vance D. Brand, Commander Robert L. Gibson, Captain Bruce McCandless 2d, Lieutenant Colonel Robert L. Stewart and Dr. Ronald E. McNair were launched from the Kennedy Space Center at 8 A.M. into an orbit 190 miles (300 kilometers) above Earth. They were to circle Earth every 90 minutes.

The crew deployed a communications satellite for Western Union Corp. later in the day, and it is to launch an almost identical satellite for Indonesia on Saturday. Next week, two of the astronauts will attempt to fly on their own through space with jet-powered backpacks.

The "Buck Rogers" backpack flights will take place twice, Tuesday and Thursday. Captain McCandless and Colonel Stewart will be pioneers, the first men ever to move about in space without lifelines connecting them to the mother ship.

Lift-off occurred on time as the shuttle roared into clear Florida skies, trailing flames at least 600 feet (180 meters) long.

"The launch just went great," Gary Coen, a flight director, said later at the Johnson Space Center in Houston, from which the flight is being directed. "Everything we've done so far has been right on time, and the performance of the machine has been almost perfect."

The astronauts will also chase a huge inflatable balloon around Earth to practice maneuvers that the next shuttle crew will perform. To come in contact with a satellite called the Solar Maximum Observatory. The observatory was put into orbit almost four years ago.

Two astronauts on the next shuttle flight will try to retrieve it and bring it back into the shuttle's cargo bay to make repairs on two of its components in an unprecedented attempt to return a damaged satellite to service.

On this mission, Captain McCandless and Colonel Stewart will rehearse the maneuvers that the next crew will perform, wearing jet-powered backpacks, to retrieve the damaged satellite.

At the end of this mission, the Challenger will return to Earth at the Kennedy Space Center, where it took off, the first of the 10 shuttle missions to land in Florida. In June the Challenger was supposed to end its flight not far from the launching pad, but cloudy weather forced a landing at Edwards Air Force Base.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

U.S. Joblessness Continues Drop, Falling to 8%

By Jane Seaberry
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The U.S. unemployment rate continued to drop last month to 8.0 percent, from 8.2 percent in December, marking the largest overall decline in the number of jobless in the nation's history.

The Labor Department reported that since the recession ended in November 1982, the unemployment rate has dropped 2.7 percentage points, the largest percentage point decline since 1950. Of the 12 million unemployed at the recession's trough, nearly three million have found employment, the largest drop ever in the number of jobless, the Labor Department said.

The unemployment rate including military personnel broke below the 8.0 percent mark to 7.9 percent for the first time since October 1981, when it was 7.8 percent.

President Ronald Reagan spoke to a group of women officeholders in Washington and mentioned the combined civilian-military rate. The Associated Press reported: "Today we have got more good news," Mr. Reagan said. "Last month, total unemployment dropped again to 7.9 percent."

Mr. Reagan added, "But there's still work to be done. Unemployment is still too high and I'm not going to be satisfied until everyone who wants a job can find one."

A White House spokesman, Martin Fitzwater, said: "Breaking the 8 percent mark is another milestone in the downward path toward getting people back to work. Our forecast was for unemployment to reach 7.8 percent by the end of 1984. It shows we're still on the way."

Labor Secretary Raymond J. Donovan said: "The economy keeps dividing those who say that a slowdown is creeping in. Many have been saying and some have been hoping that the economy is running out of steam; that the recovery has run its course. Well, the fact of the matter is that the Reagan economic program is keeping things perking along, and it is doing it, very importantly, while keeping the lid on inflation."

However, several Democratic members of the Joint Economic Committee observed Thursday that, while the unemployment rate and level have dropped, the rate and number of jobless remain at high levels in historical terms.

Contrary to repeated assertions by President Reagan that women and blacks have gained disproportionately from the unemployment decline, Janet L. Norwood, commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, said that "most of the job gain was among adult men" since the recession ended.

The unemployment rate among black teen-agers still hovered around 50 percent last month and the unemployment rate of blacks (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Regan Disavows Advisory Report On Economics

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — A simmering feud between two of President Ronald Reagan's top advisers blew up Friday as Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan recommended that Congress scrap most of the president's new economic report.

That report, including its seven-page message from the president, was written chiefly by Martin Feldstein, chairman of Mr. Regan's Council of Economic Advisers. The treasury secretary questioned Mr. Feldstein's experience and said of the report: "As far as I'm concerned, you can throw it away."

As the Senate Budget Committee quizzed Mr. Regan about the president's 1985 \$925.5-billion budget and ways to reduce the projected \$180-billion deficit, the secretary first declined to detail his objections to the report on grounds there wasn't time enough to list all the problems.

Mr. Regan's outburst began as Senator Lawton Chiles, Democrat of Florida, asked a series of questions about the future of the economy. Mr. Regan interrupted to say that Mr. Chiles' projections about interest rates were higher than his. Mr. Chiles noted his figures came from the "Economic Report of the President," which (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

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- The Winter Olympics, beginning in Sarajevo next week, will be previewed in the Trib.

x-Envoy Says Death Squads Are Run From U.S.

By Joel Brinkley
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — A former ambassador to El Salvador accused the Reagan administration of deliberately ignoring and downplaying information on Salvadoran death squads in Miami, who he said, have been directing the actions of death squads in their home country.

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U.S. Official Says Move To Leave Beirut Could Encourage Radicals

By Steven V. Roberts

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration has told Congress that passage of a resolution calling for the "prompt and orderly" withdrawal of the U.S. Marines from Lebanon would embolden "the forces of radicalism and extremism" in the Middle East.

Lawrence S. Eagleburger, the undersecretary of state for political affairs, said Thursday that the resolution could also lead to the commitment of more U.S. troops in the region "in even more dangerous circumstances."

Mr. Eagleburger's remarks, at a hearing of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, appeared to mark a new step in the confrontation between the White House and congressional Democrats over the Lebanon issue.

While Mr. Eagleburger was arguing that President Ronald Reagan was "morally bound" to oppose the withdrawal resolution, Representative Dante B. Fascell, the Florida Democrat who heads the House subcommittee on the Middle East, said: "The reality is that the Marines are in an impossible situation, because they keep getting killed."

Mr. Fascell added: "No foreign policy can long be sustained if it is not fully understood and supported by the American people. The ultimate decision is made by the people."

Some leading Republicans admitted that public backing for the Marine mission was fading rapidly and could force a change in administration strategy.

Representative Trent Lott of Mississippi, the Republican whip, acknowledged that he and other senior party members were "not happy" with the current policy. If it did not change, he said, by the time Congress returns from the Lincoln's birthday recess on Feb. 20, "a resolution will pass with a lot of Republican votes, without any question."

The resolution under consideration by the foreign affairs committee, which calls for the "prompt and orderly withdrawal" of U.S. forces from Lebanon, also asks Mr. Reagan to report within 30 days on

the action he has taken to implement the withdrawal.

[Democrats on the committee postponed a vote Friday to allow more time for negotiations with Republicans. The Associated Press reported. The full committee had been scheduled to vote on the resolution Friday but Democrats agreed to delay action until Tuesday.]

The measure is a concurrent resolution, which means it does not require a presidential signature and has no force of law. Mr. Reagan said earlier this week that he would pay no attention to it, even if it passed Congress, but many lawmakers believe that a strong expression of congressional disapproval cannot be completely ignored by any White House.

The resolution was refined and approved on Tuesday night by a panel of House Democrats designated by the speaker, Thomas P. O'Neill Jr., of Massachusetts, to monitor the Lebanon situation.

In his testimony opposing the Democratic proposal, Mr. Eagleburger argued that withdrawing the Marines now might save some lives in the short run, but could cause the United States considerably greater grief in the future.

"In a case like this, walking away from a difficult problem doesn't solve it; it only postpones the day of reckoning," Mr. Eagleburger asserted. "A victory in Lebanon for the forces of radicalism and extremism will only embolden them. Letting Syria gobble up Lebanon now may be guaranteeing that in the near-term future, an even greater crisis will occur with Syria, forcing Israel, and even perhaps also the United States, to react in even more dangerous circumstances."

■ **Reagan Opposes Pullout**

Mr. Reagan said that pulling the Marines out of Lebanon now would be disastrous for U.S. interests. The Associated Press reported from Washington Friday.

In an interview in The Wall Street Journal, Mr. Reagan appeared to stiffen his resistance to growing congressional pressure for an early pullout from Lebanon.



Margaret Thatcher placed a wreath at Budapest's Hungarian Heroes Monument on Friday.

U.K., Hungary Discuss A-Arm Curbs In Budapest, Thatcher Stresses Need for East-West Pact

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BUDAPEST — Britain and Hungary agreed Friday on the urgent need to curb nuclear weapons but differences were apparent on where blame lay for the current level of superpower tension.

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, on her first visit to a Soviet-bloc country, said at a banquet that she wished to stress that the West positively wanted agreements to reduce arms.

"The need is urgent... There is a deep yearning amongst our people to halt and reverse this process, particularly in the nuclear field."

Her words were echoed by her Hungarian host, Prime Minister György Lazar, who said: "We hold that more weapons do not give more security, the military balance of power should be guaranteed at the lowest possible level of armaments."

But Mr. Lazar blamed the West for upsetting the balance by the decision to deploy U.S. intermedi-

ate-range nuclear weapons in Western Europe. He said a situation had arisen in which the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact were compelled to take countermeasures.

Mrs. Thatcher avoided direct criticism of the Soviet Union. But she referred to Moscow's decision to withdraw from U.S.-Soviet nuclear weapons talks in Geneva last year when she said: "This is no time for empty chairs in Geneva. This is the time to talk, the time to negotiate, the time to succeed."

Earlier, she had two hours of talks with the Hungarian Communist leader, Janos Kadar. She said afterward that, although the two sides had different views, it was necessary to cut across differences in order to make progress.

She told the BBC in Budapest: "We really are, I feel, at a rather serious stage. The Soviet Union have left the disarmament talks and there seems to be a good deal of uncertainty in the Soviet Union

about their next strategy or tactics."

"Now, once you have got uncertainty, that in itself is dangerous and you really just have to start to talk, to re-establish contact."

The Associated Press reported that while Hungarian leaders have made it clear that they would not retreat from established Soviet-bloc policies they have described Mrs. Thatcher's visit as "timely" and important in the present situation.

In a meeting with government leaders at the Hungarian parliament, the British leader promised to support a longstanding Hungarian request for a preferential trade agreement with the European Community.

Sources said such an agreement would remove quota restrictions and go somewhat beyond the trading status Romania has enjoyed for some time in business deals with Western Europe.

(Reuters, AP)

Gandhi Visits Assam Amid Riots, Strike

300 Injured, 75 Arrested As She Urges Tolerance

The Associated Press

PRAGJYOTISHPUR, India — Prime Minister Indira Gandhi pleaded for tolerance of minorities in Assam state Friday as demonstrators clashed with police and set up roadblocks to protest her two-day tour of Assam and neighboring Arunachal Pradesh.

At least 300 people were reported injured and 75 arrested, according to state police.

As Mrs. Gandhi arrived by air force jet from New Delhi, a general strike called by two groups, the All-Assam Students' Union and the People's Struggle Council, shut down businesses, factories, banks, offices and movie theaters in Gauhati, Assam's main city.

Protesters say they are being culturally swamped and politically dominated by 1 million settlers from Bangladesh. At least 3,600 people were killed last winter in ethnic violence in this northeastern tea-growing region.

The government sent in 3,000 to 10,000 paramilitary police to keep peace during the visit. Riot police with rifles patrolled as Mrs. Gandhi traveled by helicopter to lay a foundation stone in Pragjyotishpur for Assam's new capital city.

"India is a large and great country, and national unity can be maintained only by social tolerance of minority groups," Mrs. Gandhi said at a rally. "Democracy not only gives rights but also responsibilities... Unfortunately, this system is being abused by agitators here and elsewhere in the country."

Fewer than 8,000 people, nearly half of them children, were present at the rally, despite government efforts to round up crowds from Kamrup, Nongong and Gauhati. Private transporters said that police impounded more than 400 buses and trucks to take people to the rally.

A convoy taking government officials, journalists and activists of Mrs. Gandhi's Congress Party from Gauhati to the nearby rally was briefly halted by a roadblock of tree trunks and branches.

WORLD BRIEFS

Cheysson Urges OAU Role in Chad

ADDIS ABABA (Reuters) — Claude Cheysson, the French minister of external relations, left for Libya Thursday night after saying the Organization of African Unity should play a bigger role in settling the civil war in Chad.

Mr. Cheysson, who arrived here earlier Friday from Chad, where he had talks with President Hissene Habré, came to Addis Ababa to see the current OAU chairman, Lieutenant Colonel Mengistu Haile Mariam, president of Ethiopia. He said his talks with Colonel Mengistu had been "very interesting." Libyan-backed rebels are fighting President Habré for control of Chad.

Mr. Cheysson said at Addis Ababa airport that "France has always thought that the OAU has a determined role to play in dealing with the problem in Chad, its unity, integrity and independence." Peace talks called by the OAU in Addis Ababa last month collapsed before a formal meeting could be held because of problems of protocol.

Blockade of U.K. Meat Called in Paris

PARIS (Reuters) — Meat farmers are being asked to join a campaign next week to stop trucks with meat exported from Britain from leaving French channel ports, farming unions said Friday.

The blockade will begin early Sunday at Calais, Le Havre, Boulogne and Cherbourg and end at midnight Tuesday, a union spokesman said. The farmers have been advised not to damage trucks or meat. The farmers, who have staged several protests, some of them violent, are upset by a 33-percent increase in beef and lamb imports from Britain in the past year. Their anger has been heightened by the low price of the imported meat. British beef is selling at 17.40 francs per kilogram (about 95 cents per pound) in France, compared with 20 francs (about \$1.10 per pound) for domestic produce, the spokesman said.

Poland Resuming Some U.S. Ties

WARSAW (AP) — Poland gave its national airline and Polish fishermen permission Friday to resume business with the United States in a lukewarm response to the partial lifting of Western economic sanctions.

A communiqué carried by the official PAP news agency also renewed demands that the Reagan administration "lift all the restrictions and abandon other unfriendly and unlawful measures" taken against Poland in response to the 1981 imposition of martial law.

The administration announced last month that it would allow the Poland's national airline LOT to make 88 charter flights to the United States this year and that Poles could harvest up to 100,000 tons of fish from U.S. waters if they buy an additional 25,000-30,000 tons from U.S. fishermen.

114 Dead in Southern Africa Storm

MAPUTO, Mozambique (AP) — Swelling rivers spilled their banks Friday, threatening thousands of villagers in areas hard hit by a storm that reportedly killed at least 114 people in three countries.

Army, air force and civilian rescue workers in Mozambique, South Africa and Swaziland were trying to reach tens of thousands of people isolated by floodwaters more than 24 hours after the hurricane ended Thursday.

Reports in South Africa said 114 people died in the three countries, the majority in Mozambique. Thousands of villagers were reported missing. The Mozambique news agency, AIM, said it did not have a total casualty count, and officials in the three countries acknowledged that any figures may be inaccurate because the hurricane knocked out communications to vast regions.

New Test for Herpes Reported in U.S.

CHICAGO (UPI) — A new test can help indicate the presence of herpes in two minutes in a doctor's office, researchers at the University of Michigan Medical Center say.

The procedure, known as a Tzanck smear, was found to be accurate in detecting herpes from skin lesions in 94.1 percent of the cases examined. Dr. Alvin R. Solomon said in a telephone interview Thursday. The interview followed a report by Dr. Solomon and several other University of Michigan researchers in the Journal of the American Medical Association.

There is no cure for either genital or skin herpes. The genital disease, which afflicts as many as 20 million Americans, is uncomfortable and restricts sexual activity, but is not serious for otherwise healthy patients. But the new test, which involves microscopic analysis of a lesion, could be used to protect several high-risk groups, such as newborns who could be infected or unborn babies whose deliveries can be complicated by their mothers' herpes.

Wick Tapes Held 'Unethical' in House

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Charles Z. Wick, the director of the U.S. Information Agency, was guilty of "clearly unethical," but not illegal, conduct in secretly taping telephone conversations, according to a House Foreign Affairs Committee staff report issued Friday.

The report said the committee, which has been investigating the Wick tapes, will not release transcripts or tape copies because to do so "would invade the privacy of innocent persons." It also said the staff had found no evidence of national security violations by Mr. Wick, or of abuse of his position for political gain.

But the report recommended that the panel's Democratic chairman, Dante B. Fascell of Florida, send Mr. Wick a letter of criticism for the practice, which "represented a serious lapse in judgment and was clearly bad public policy." Mr. Wick routinely recorded conversations on his office telephone, usually without telling his callers. He apologized and discontinued the practice after it became known in December.

Russia Signs Trade Pact With France

PARIS (NYT) — The Soviet Union agreed Friday to buy \$1.2 billion worth of French industrial goods this year as part of a new trade agreement designed to eliminate the huge deficit France faces as a result of the increasing quantities of Siberian natural gas it has contracted to buy.

The agreement was signed in Paris Friday by the Soviet deputy prime minister, Ivan V. Arkhipov, and Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy of France.

France is to buy up to 240 billion cubic feet (7.2 billion cubic meters) of Soviet natural gas annually over the next 25 years. As a result of the new orders, French officials think France has a good chance of balancing its trade with the Soviet Union in 1984, wiping out a deficit that stood at about \$560 million last year.

Baby Is Born From Donated Embryo

LONG BEACH, California (AP) — An infertile California woman has become the world's first person to give birth to a baby from a donated embryo, doctors announced Friday.

The pregnancy ended 38 weeks and five days after the embryo transfer, according to a statement released by the Memorial Hospital Medical Center of Long Beach, doctors delivered the full-term infant boy by Caesarean section. No other information was released.

In the embryo-transfer process, a fertile woman and an infertile woman who wants to have a child are monitored until they ovulate at roughly the same time. Then the donor is artificially inseminated with sperm from the infertile woman's husband. After five days, the embryo is washed out of the donor's uterus and transferred to the recipient's uterus, where it develops.

Tunisia Sets Price Rises, Despite Riots

TUNIS (AP) — The Tunisian government has decided on a wide range of austerity measures, including an 11-percent increase in the price of bread, Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali said Friday. A doubling of bread prices, later reversed, led to rioting last month in which 110 people were estimated to have died.

In an interview, Mr. Mzali said a further bread price increase is planned for July. He said that despite President Habib Bourguiba's decision to cancel the Jan. 1 increase to help restore calm, the government had no alternative but to take measures to reduce its budget deficit.

He said food subsidies would be slowly reduced, while avoiding abrupt price increases likely to arouse public anger. There would be increased taxes on alcohol, cigarettes, gasoline and luxury goods, but no immediate increase on other heavily subsidized staple foods such as cooking oil and sugar.

For the Record

King Hussein of Jordan, who has been suffering from stomach ulcers, flew to the United States Friday for a medical examination in Cleveland. (AP)

A recounting by hand of 119,000 absentee ballots from last month's elections in Denmark shifted about 700 votes but affected none of the 179 seats in the Folketing, the parliament, it was announced Friday. (AP)

An interim government charged with repairing Surinam's economy and restoring press freedom was sworn in Friday, the Dutch news agency, ANP, reported. The form of the new government was agreed upon Thursday by Dési Bouterse, the military leader, and by the business community and trade unions. (Reuters)



Donald H. Rumsfeld, left, the U.S. special Middle East envoy, met with Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir of Israel in Jerusalem Friday for two hours of talks on Lebanon. No details of their meeting were released. Mr. Rumsfeld had arrived in Israel from Damascus.

Lebanese Army Retakes Beirut Positions

(Continued from Page 1)

hand at several shell-ravaged apartment buildings, police said. They said some of the fighting involved bayonets and swords.

Elsewhere, shelling shattered windows at the residence of the U.S. ambassador, Reginald Bartholomew, but no one was hurt, an embassy spokesman said.

Dozens of people were buried in the rubble of buildings collapsed by shots from tanks or lay bleeding on street corners that ambulances could not reach, police said. These victims were not counted in initial casualty figures.

Many residents of the southern suburbs fled with their families to the relative safety of West Beirut where they stayed with relatives or took over unoccupied buildings.

The battle came amid fears of a major showdown between the army and opposition militias after the Druse rejected a military disengagement plan and their leader, Walid Jumblatt, said a decisive battle was inevitable.

But the fighting was not the expected confrontation for which the opposition had accused President Amin Gemayel of massing troops. It followed arrests by the army in the southern suburbs and the discovery in West Beirut of an eight-ton Shiite cache of Soviet ammunition, automatic weapons, mortars and rocket-propelled grenades, military sources reported.

Lebanon's top Shiite religious leader, Sheikh Abdul-Amir Qabalan, warned that the use of the army in the southern suburbs would "create a revolt in the soul of the soldier who could not side with the authorities against his people."

(Reuters, AP)

FBI Warns 2 For Article on Korean Jet

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Two former U.S. Air Force communications intelligence specialists who publicly challenged the Reagan administration's account of the Soviet downing of a Korean Air Lines jet have been warned by the FBI that they had technically violated U.S. espionage laws.

They were also told, according to one of the specialists and his lawyer, to check with the National Security Agency before making any further disclosures.

The two specialists, Tom Bernard and T. Edward Eskelson, wrote an article that appeared in The Denver Post last September (and in the IHT Sept. 16). The article challenged President Ronald Reagan's assertion that there were no U.S. RC-135 surveillance aircraft nearby Sept. 1 when a Soviet fighter shot down Korean Air Lines Flight 007.

The two men, who flew on RC-135 flights out of Okinawa in the early 1970s, accused the administration of "a major effort... to bewilder the public."

U.S. Shuttle Is Launched

(Continued from Page 1)

Force Base in California, the usual landing site for the shuttle.

■ **A 'Buck Rogers' Walk**

When Captain McCandless and Colonel Stewart venture outside the Challenger in the chair-like, jet-powered backpacks, they will glide slowly from the spacecraft. The Associated Press reported from Cape Canaveral.

"It will take us about 15 minutes to move out 300 feet," Captain McCandless said.

Only one astronaut will leave the cargo bay at a time, with the other remaining behind to assist if necessary. Mr. Brand and Commander Gibson will be on alert to steer the shuttle alongside the space walkers in case of trouble.

Although the mission has been dubbed the "Buck Rogers" flight, Captain McCandless and Colonel Stewart will do it differently than Rogers, the 1930s comic strip hero who slept 500 years to awaken in the 25th century.

"Each MMU (Manned Maneuvering Unit) has two complete control systems and the thrust is so low there is no possibility that we'll be sent spinning out of control," Captain McCandless said.



Bruce McCandless 2d, center, a space shuttle astronaut, examines a backpack maneuvering unit like the ones he and Robert L. Stewart will wear during their walk in space.

Regan Assails Policy Report

(Continued from Page 1)

the administration sent to Congress on Thursday.

The Council of Economic Advisers, not the president, was responsible for all but seven of the 343 pages in that report, Mr. Regan said. The first section was clearly labeled a message from the president, the secretary insisted.

"The remainder is carefully labeled as the chairman's report of the CEA and you can have it," Mr. Regan said.

The president's economic report goes to Congress once a year. It carries the council's predictions and assumptions about various economic issues, and it is always accompanied by a brief message from the president. The council says Mr. Regan's message accompanying this year's report was written by Mr. Feldstein, and that only a few style corrections were made by a White House speechwriter.

The president used the message to reassure Congress of his concern about the deficit and to promise a long-term plan for wiping it out — after the November election.

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AMERICAN TOPICS

Visiting Rights
For Grandparents

After more than two years of litigation in a case that finally went to New York state's highest court, George and Catherine Layton have won a decision allowing them to see their grandsons once a month. The Binghamton, New York, couple had their first reunion with 6-year-old Mark Foster last weekend and called it "wonderful," particularly after the boy, whom they had not seen for two years, called them grandpa and grandma.

The decision to allow the Laytons to see Mark three hours a month was upheld by the New York Court of Appeals in the latest of a number of cases nationwide to acknowledge special bonds between grandparents and grandchildren. At least 42 states now have laws that protect the rights of grandparents when parents die or are divorced.

In court papers, Mr. and Mrs. Layton cited an Italian adage to illustrate the special grandparent-grandchild bond. "Si niente va bene, chiama nonno e nonna," or "If nothing else is going well, call your grandfather and grandmother."

The appeals court apparently agreed, saying that New York's domestic relations law intended "to continue the familial relationship" between an adopted child and his grandparent if it were in the child's best interests. Seeing Mark again for the first time, Mrs. Layton called him "a happy little boy who likes Star Wars." She said the court fight "was all worth it."

AT & T's Problem:
Swamped Phones

American Telephone & Telegraph Co. is swamped with telephone calls. So busy have the phone company's lines been, in fact, that customers are having trouble reaching it by phone.

In a letter to the Federal Communications Commission, AT&T acknowledged delays for consumers and significant backlogs in its workload following the breakup of the Bell telephone system Jan. 1. The letter was prompted by the regulatory agency's concern about reports of consumer problems and delays in service.

AT&T said that in the first two weeks after the phone company breakup, it was swamped by an average of 350,000 phone calls a day from customers with service-related questions, a 40-percent increase in volume over 1983. The avalanche of calls meant delays for usual customers trying to reach AT&T, particularly residential customers, the company acknowledged. Currently, 320,000 calls a day are coming in, and thousands of new employees have been hired to answer the phones and keep the toll-free 800 information numbers open on weekends.

Susan B. Anthony:
Political Flexibility

The lady is not alive to cast her vote or otherwise embarrass contemporary politicians by stating her party preference for 1984. So both the Republicans and the Democrats are claiming

the 19th-century abolitionist and suffragette Susan B. Anthony as their own at political events scheduled for what would be her 164th birthday Feb. 15.

The Republican Party will mark the event with a series of fund-raisers for Republican women across the country which President Ronald Reagan will tie together with an address on closed-circuit television. Meanwhile, the National Organization for Women, which has endorsed Walter F. Mondale, the front-running Democratic presidential candidate, plans a 164th birthday party for Anthony starring Mr. Mondale as the chief guest. Its theme is "celebrating the power of the gender gap."

Anthony campaigned for the abolition of slavery and for women's voting rights. She acquired a brief connection with the Republican Party when she cast a ballot for the Republican presidential candidate, Ulysses S. Grant, in 1872. She was arrested and fined for doing so, since American women were not then allowed to vote. They gained that right in 1920.

Olive Oil Extended
To a U.S. Negotiator

Campaigning in Washington for a nuclear freeze, a group of West European women offered more than an olive branch to Paul H. Nitze, the U.S. negotiator at the suspended Geneva talks on medium-range nuclear weapons. They presented Mr. Nitze with what they said was a more useful symbol — a bottle of olive oil produced at an agricultural cooperative, the International Peace Camp, near a missile base at Comiso, Italy.



Chip Carter

Notes On People

Caroline Kennedy has made a \$500 donation to the presidential campaign of Senator Ernest F. Hollings, a South Carolina Democrat, saying that he is more like her father, the late President John F. Kennedy, than any of the other contenders for the Democratic nomination.

Reporters covering Senator John Glenn's campaign have taken note of the less-than-breakneck pace of the Ohio Democrat's presidential run, dubbing his chartered plane "The Escargot Express."

Meanwhile, Chip Carter, 33, son of former President Jimmy Carter, is serving as deputy southern coordinator for Mr. Mondale, declaring that: "It's more fun this time. I can do anything and not hurt my daddy."

Shultz Lashes Out at Managua
On Allegations of Intervention

By Joanne Omang

Washington Post Service

CARACAS — Nicaragua's Sandinist leaders should be worried about the possibility of U.S. military intervention because of Nicaragua's own behavior, according to Secretary of State George P. Shultz.

Mr. Shultz made the remark Thursday at a news conference in an unexpectedly strong response to allegations Wednesday by the leader of Nicaragua's junta, Daniel Ortega Saavedra, Mr. Ortega said the report by the National Bipartisan Commission on Central America, headed by Henry A. Kissinger, contained a secret recommendation that U.S. troops be used against Nicaragua and leftist guerrillas in El Salvador.

"The allegation must be a figment of his imagination," Mr. Shultz said.

"In order to keep conjuring up that image, Ortega and his colleagues must be worried, and if I

were them, I'd be worried, too," he said. "As they look at what they've done and compare it with what's being celebrated here in Venezuela, it's no wonder they're worried. They should be."

Mr. Shultz, who attended the inauguration Thursday of Venezuela's president, Jaime Lusinchi, said the Sandinists had betrayed their 1979 revolution, harassed the Catholic Church, persecuted the Indian population and press and overbuilt its armed forces.

[Nicaraguan military sources said five Nicaraguan soldiers were killed when five planes attacked a border outpost Friday in the second such raid in two days. The Sandinist government ordered its ambassadors to the United States and Honduras to return home for urgent consultations, according to a Foreign Ministry spokesman quoted in a dispatch of The Associated Press from Managua.]

[The Managua government asked for an emergency meeting of

the United Nations Security Council because of an attack by six planes on the Manzanillo base. It said the attack occurred Thursday and that three soldiers were killed and three wounded in that raid. The council went into session Friday afternoon in New York on the complaint, which said Nicaragua was the victim of aggression by "counterrevolutionary mercenaries... trained and financed by the present administration of the United States."]

Diplomats Express Concern

Philip Taubman of The New York Times reported from Caracas:

Latin American diplomats in Caracas for Mr. Lusinchi's inauguration expressed concern that the United States, despite its public support for regional peace efforts, was actually committed to a military removal of the Sandinist government in Nicaragua.

The administration's military and diplomatic role in Central



Secretary of State George P. Shultz during a news conference in Caracas.

America has been a major subject in meetings in Caracas between Mr. Shultz and foreign leaders.

The diplomats have cited recent remarks by senior U.S. officials, including Fred C. Ikle, the under-secretary of defense for policy, that suggested stability in Central America could not be achieved while the Sandinists remained in power.

Nicaragua Official Pledges Aid to Election Rivals

By Hedrick Smith

New York Times Service

MANAGUA — A high-ranking Nicaraguan official has stated that the government is prepared to grant financial subsidies and guarantee television and radio time to opposition parties in presidential elections promised for 1985.

He also pledged that the army would accept the authority of the winner, even if from another party.

The official, Tomas Borge, minister of the interior and one of the nine-member directorate, said in an interview Thursday that the Sandinist leadership was also preparing to lift press censorship completely in the final phase of the political campaign. He estimated the campaign would last four to six weeks.

But simultaneously, the chief editor of the opposition newspaper La Prensa, which has refused to publish two of its last four issues because of censorship, asserted that the government had imposed more stringent curbs on news than at any other time in the last two years. Thirty articles, editorials and letters to the editors were banned in the two issues.

"Fifteen days ago there was a real opening for us, and the censorship, which is always present, was lifted," said the editor, Pablo Antonio Cuadro. "It lasted about 10 days. Now it has come back with more force."



Tomas Borge

"Our position," Mr. Cuadro went on, "is that you cannot believe in a free election if it is not preceded by a period of complete freedom of the press."

The Nicaraguan leadership has promised to announce plans on Feb. 21 for the election of a president, vice president and 90-member Constituent Assembly in 1985.

Previously, Sandinist leaders indicated a willingness to let at least half a dozen relatively small opposition parties take part, but some

opposition leaders objected that the government had not yet offered sufficient guarantees for a fair election.

Mr. Borge's comments Thursday went beyond what the government has said publicly, but even these concessions fall short of the demands of opposition parties for complete press freedom, including access to newspaper space for political advertisements as well as news articles.

Another critical test for some foreign diplomats is whether the Sandinist government, which came to power by military force in 1979, will actually allow elections in which there is any possibility that it will be beaten.

"Yes, that possibility exists," Mr. Borge insisted. "Otherwise, the electoral contest would not have any sense."

Theoretically and in principle, he said, "it could happen" that the Sandinists would lose. "But I believe that today, as well as in a year, the Sandinist Front will have an overwhelming majority of votes."

Would the Sandinist army and national police bow to the election results and accept the authority of the winner, regardless of party, he was asked. "Speaking in theoretical terms, yes," he said. Pressed to be more explicit, he replied, "The army and police would have to respect the result of an election."

Privately, other Sandinist leaders have told visiting foreigners, in-

cluding members of the U.S. Congress, that they plan to guarantee opposition parties a quota of air time on the two government-run television stations and some of the country's 50 radio stations, some government subsidies and the right to hold mass outdoor rallies.

"That's right," Mr. Borge said. "They will have access to radio and television, yes." He also said the parties would all receive subsidies.

"It hasn't been determined how much but it is going to be enough for them to carry out their campaigns," he said.

USIA Plans Global Satellite Media Hookup

By David Burnham

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The U.S. Information Agency says that it plans to use communications satellites to enable reporters around the world to question officials in Washington or wherever they happened to be. It said the system would be called Worldnet.

The plans were discussed Thursday at a briefing on the USIA's proposed budget for the fiscal year beginning Oct. 1. The Reagan administration has recommended an increase of 28 percent in the agency's budget, from \$665.2 million to \$849 million.

A significant part of the increase,

Reagan to Ask Congress
For \$312 Million More
For Salvadoran Army

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration on Friday proposed \$312 million in additional military aid to El Salvador's army over the next two years and agreed to tie the spending to human rights progress as long as the White House retained control of the disbursement.

President Ronald Reagan, announcing plans to submit legislation next week to implement recommendations of the Kissinger commission on Central America, said in a White House speech that supporting pro-U.S. governments in the region "won't be easy and it won't be cheap."

He added: "But it can be done. And for strategic and moral reasons, it must be done."

The National Bipartisan Commission on Central America, chaired by former Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger, proposed an \$8-billion, five-year economic aid package for the region. It also urged more military aid to the Salvadoran Army, if it were tied to improvements in human rights.

Mr. Reagan urged Congress to approve the recommendations, adding that solving the problems of Central America "is not an impossible dream."

"The beleaguered people in Central America want our help. Our enemies — extremists of the left and the right — would be delighted if we refused to give it. And if we don't help now, we will surely pay dearly in the future," he said.

He called the aid bill "the Central America Democracy, Peace and Development Initiative Act." Senior administration officials, who spoke on condition they not be

identified, said that Mr. Reagan would submit legislation to condition military aid to El Salvador's rightist government on improvements in its human rights performance, but added that he remained opposed to an "all-or-nothing" certification requirement.

One official said, "We believe that the administration is in the best position to control the spigot," in terms of regulating levels of aid to encourage improvements in human rights. The officials said the administration will seek implementation of all proposals in the Kissinger report.

Representative Clarence D. Long, a Maryland Democrat and chairman of the House Appropriations Subcommittee on Foreign Operations, said the president would get some of the money for the new aid proposal, but not all. "The bottom line is that we just don't have the money," he said.

"We're head over heels in debt," Ernesto Rivas-Galloni, El Salvador's ambassador to the United States, said that if Congress quickly passed the bill, "that measure will see peace in Central America very soon."

Mr. Reagan vetoed a bill Nov. 30 that would have extended a two-year-old requirement that he certify every six months that the Salvadoran government was making human rights progress or cut off military aid. Congressional Democrats have re-introduced that legislation.

Congress has already approved \$64.8 million in military aid for the Salvadoran Army. If Congress approves the new request, that aid would total more than \$376 million in 1984 and 1985.

he felt it "is the most important advance in the way the agency tells America's story since the Voice of America went on the air."

Others are less enthusiastic. Fritz Pleigen, a journalist assigned to Washington by the West German television network, ARD, said the proposal might result in the USIA's "shooting itself in the foot." He said the initial offerings were "very close to propaganda."

John Snow, a newsmen with the Independent Television Network of Britain, also criticized Worldnet. "Because the format makes follow-up questions virtually impossible, the format is designed to assure that no depth is reached," he said.

Richard C. Levy, the deputy director for Television Services, said

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The Obstacles to Voting
For Americans Abroad

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — An American who is away from home on Election Day must have forms notarized as many as four times to vote as an absentee. The requirements are a nuisance for visitors to another U.S. state, but nearly impossible for those in a remote corner of the world.

For example, an American from Rhode Island who is doing missionary work in northern Mozambique would have to travel more than 1,000 miles (1,600 kilometers) as many as four times to the capital, Maputo, to have forms notarized separately by the four officers authorized there to act as notaries. Ursula Sheen, who is in charge of voting issues in Washington for a group called Democrats Abroad, explained Rhode Island's rules: "You have to take an oath when you send in the federal post card asking for a ballot, again when you send in a state form that does the same thing, a third time when you register and a fourth time for the ballot itself."

Overall, about four million to five million Americans abroad are eligible to vote, according to Henry Valentino, head of the Federal Voting Assistance Program.

About two million are in the armed forces. Between 2.5 and three million are civilians who have retired, or are related to persons working for the government, or have jobs abroad, or are traveling on Election Day, the first Tuesday in November.

Many are U.S. citizens born abroad who have returned to their country of birth. Some are commuters from Canada and Mexico, the countries that have the most U.S. citizens in residence.

For most, the source of voting difficulties is at home. Only Rhode

Island requires four notarizations, but several states demand two or three.

Another major problem, Mr. Valentino said, was that many states waited until 20 days before Election Day to mail out ballots, and required them back by Election Day. This often does not allow for enough time for mail to reach the United States. Mr. Valentino favors a period of 40 or 45 days.

He estimated that excluding the armed forces, only 34 percent of those eligible who were abroad tried to vote in 1980, compared with nearly 54 percent who were in the United States.

American Citizens Abroad, a nonpartisan organization based in Geneva, conducted a survey to find out why.

Many Americans said they did not know they were eligible. Some expressed fear that voting might make them more likely to be asked for state taxes, since each vote in the presidential election must be counted in a specific state.

Democrats Abroad and Republicans Abroad both arrange for voters to participate in primary elections, in which voters choose delegates to their respective national conventions.

The Democratic delegates will have the right to vote in the convention, which takes place this summer in San Francisco.

Democrats Abroad will elect delegates to the convention by mail. These, along with officers of the group, will have five votes among the 3,933 at the convention. Another group called Latin American Democrats, most of them from the Panama Canal area, will have five votes.

Republicans chosen abroad will have no vote at the 1984 convention in Dallas.

Sergei Zheludkov, Dissident
Priest in Russia, Dies at 74

United Press International

MOSCOW — Sergei Zheludkov, 74, prominent human rights activist and Russian Orthodox priest, died Sunday after an operation for intestinal cancer.

Father Zheludkov began to fight for human rights in 1968. He wrote open letters in support of political prisoners. He joined Amnesty International in 1978 and in 1979 attacked the Russian Orthodox Church for supporting the government campaign against Alexander I. Solzhenitsyn. After being barred from the church, he remained in the northern city of Pskov from where he conducted a lively correspondence with the West.

Other deaths:

Luke Kelly, 44, the banjo player and singer with the Dubliners folk group, died of cancer. He had twice undergone surgery for a brain tumor.

Richard W. Case, 65, chairman of the board of the Peabody Institute conservatory of music and a former assistant state attorney general, Thursday in Baltimore of complications from surgery in October.

John H. Elkensberg, 74, the former chairman and chief executive officer of Revere Copper and Brass Inc., Sunday in White Plains, New York.

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ARTS / LEISURE

20th-Century British Portraits on View

By Max Wykes-Joyce

LONDON — The National Portrait Gallery has opened a new series of galleries to show 20th-century works. The new galleries are hung with 500 portraits of this century's British faces in a permanent exhibition entitled "The 20th Century at the National Portrait Gallery."

When it was founded in 1856 the National Portrait Gallery, to avoid contention as to eminence, barred itself from acquiring portrait drawings, paintings or sculptures of living sitters. In 1969 this ruling was changed to admit portraits, including photographs, and more recently videos, of the still alive and tolerably well-known. Since 1980 a proportion of the annual purchase grant, augmented by the annual John Player Portrait Award, has been devoted to commissioning fresh portraits of living Britons. One of the latest is the portrait of the former Beagle Paul McCartney by the 1982 award winner, Humphrey Ocean, which was unveiled at the gallery Thursday.

This has increased the holdings of contemporary portraiture and aroused much interest in the 20th-century works previously stored in its cellars, now unveiled along with contemporary portraits. It is enlightening to see the leftist Glaswegian member of Parliament James Maxton, painted by Lady Hazel Lavery in 1933, and the first Labor prime minister, Ramsay MacDonald, by her husband the academician Sir John Lavery in 1931, cheek by jowl with the unsuccessful peace-seeking prime minister, Neville Chamberlain, painted in 1939 by Henry Lamb just after Chamberlain's return from Munich. There is a sketch of Sir Winston Churchill by Graham Sutherland,



Dame Edith Sitwell by Pavel Tchelitchew (1927).

one of several made in preparation for the 80th birthday gift of Parliament to Sir Winston, which was later destroyed at the orders of Lady Churchill. Other Sutherland portraits in the gallery include those of the novelist Somerset Maugham and the art historian Kenneth Clark. Among musicians are the composers Sir Arthur Bliss, painted in 1932 by Mark Gertler, Sir William Walton portrayed in 1948 at his

Italian island home of Ischia by the late Michael Ayrton, and the composer-conductor Constant Lambert, in 1926 by Christopher Wood. Among poets and writers are T.S. Eliot by Patrick Heron (1949), Christopher Isherwood photographed in Berlin by Humphrey Spender in 1935 at the time of the publication of "Mr. Norris Changes Trains," and Dame Edith Sitwell by Pavel Tchelitchew. "The 20th Century at the National Portrait Gallery," St. Martin's Place, WC2.

The Bloomsbury Group was a gathering of artists, writers and

their intellectual friends centered around the Bloomsbury house of the children of Sir Leslie Stephen, notably his daughters, the painter Vanessa, wife of the art critic Clive Bell, and Virginia, author-publisher wife of Leonard Woolf.

The Omega workshops were founded in 1913 by another of the group, the painter-critic Roger Fry, (who took as his co-director and chief artist Vanessa Bell), to allow "those young artists whose painting shows strong decorative feeling... to use their talents on applied art both as a means of livelihood and as advantage to their work as painters and sculptors." It was a splendid ideal, but while some of the Bloomsburys had considerable talents, the group, in general, from whom the workshops derived their chief patronage, labored under the disadvantages of mutual admiration and self-adulation. There was a comparatively swift decline and demise of Omega through the departure of its most able artists, Wyndham Lewis, Edward Wadsworth, Cuthbert Hamilton, Frederick Etchells and William Roberts, who in March 1914 opened the rival Rebel Art Center, leaving Roger Fry, Vanessa Bell and Duncan Grant thereafter to represent the Omega workshops.

The difference in quality and importance may clearly be discerned in "The Omega Workshops: Alliance and Enmity in English Art 1911-1920" at the Anthony d'Offay Gallery, in which Wyndham Lewis and others who broke away from hands down over their Bloomsbury counterparts, Bell, Grant and Fry, with their followers and friends, are principally represented in the Crafts Council Gallery exhibition "The Omega Workshops 1913-1919: Decorative Arts of Bloomsbury." "The Omega Workshops: Alliance and Enmity in English Art 1911-1920," Anthony d'Offay, 9 & 23 Dering Street, New Bond Street, W1, to March 6; "The Omega Workshops 1913-1919: Decorative Arts of Bloomsbury," Crafts Council Gallery, 12 Waterloo Place, SW1, to March 18.



LOUVRE CONTROVERSY — This project by the American architect I.M. Pei for a two-story glass pyramid as part of a new entrance to the Paris museum evoked a wave of criticism when it was unveiled to the press recently. One critic called it "a Disneyland annex." Pei said it was

"not an architectural whim," but a necessary part of the planned four-level underground complex to be built as the Louvre's main entrance in the courtyard between the two wings. Pei was chosen for the project by President François Mitterrand, who is expected to give final approval soon.

Mediocre French Paintings Soar at Paris Auction

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — For months, the franc has been slipping against the dollar, despite a slight recovery in recent days. But the long-term fall in the value of the franc is nothing compared with the ground it is losing at home measured by the prices of art at auction.

The phenomenon is seldom perceived because the emotional response of individuals to art plays

SOURN MELIKIAN

an indisputable part in the determination of prices. It can be further stimulated by the atmosphere of open contest that an auction represents. It is always possible to argue that a price greatly exceeded the estimate because bidders got carried away.

But the argument cannot be used when the majority of prices are double or triple the estimates, as to be seen on Tuesday at a Drouot sale conducted by Rémi Ader. All the items came from a single private source. There was therefore no question of dealers slapping high reserves on their goods and running prices up through agents.

More significant was that hardly any of the paintings and objects rose above the common run of works offered for sale. They of-

fered little cause for uncontrollable enthusiasm. They were mostly pleasing decorative pieces of the kind to be seen in the houses or apartments of the well-to-do or upper-middle-class with a traditional background.

When an anonymous painting came up, modestly cataloged "Antwerp school, 17th century," with a one-line entry identifying the subject, the 10,000- to 12,000-franc estimate given by the expert Alain Lestre seemed to do justice to it. "Minerva and the Muses," with its crowd of naked and half-naked women, some with red Roman draperies, might have been considered unsalable in another context. It was knocked down at 26,000 francs (about \$3,000).

The following item, an unsigned, unsigned "Concert d'opéra" in the manner popularized by Lancret, Lajoué and others, went up to 8,100 francs, 25 percent over the high estimate. But immediately after, a "Portrait of a Young Woman," noncommittally characterized as "French school, early 19th century" and estimated at 3,000 francs, soared to 13,000. The pretty well-painted face of a young woman in a white dress of the kind worn in Napoleonic times hardly justifies the price.

Even more telling of the financial panic that such an auction reveals were the prices paid for downright duds and late copies. A painting, "Venus and Paris," done by an amateur in the first half of the 19th century, would normally be unsalable. Estimated at 1,500 francs, it was knocked down at 2,200 francs. Two "Views of a Mediterranean Port," copied by an anonymous 19th-century painter after Claude Lorrain, which respectively carried estimates of 4,000 and 3,000 francs, rose to 9,000 and 7,500 francs.

In such a context it is hardly surprising if two large still lifes by Philippe Fargette, an obscure 18th-century painter who died in 1793, should have been knocked down together at 260,000 francs, far above the 150,000-franc estimate given by the expert. Signed and dated 1768, they show flowers in a vase standing on a stone ledge. Their 18th-century giltwood frames carved with an urn at the top and garlands of roses matching the still lifes enhance their decorative appeal without turning them into forgettable works of art.

Had it been confined to 18th-century Old Masters, this sudden flare-up could have been construed as an indication of renewed interest in one broad category. But an equally marked inflationary trend could be observed when it came to 19th-century paintings, regardless of style.

Among the academic works, a typical case was the portrait of a woman and her child executed in 1833 by Merry-Joseph Blondel. Blondel was the archetypal establishment painter without the slightest talent "an absolute nonentity although a member of the Institute" is how Gustave Flaubert, a prominent critic, characterized him at the time. His figures look like dummies and this was no exception, but did not prevent the picture from doubling its estimate to go at 9,500 francs.

Kitsch painting did equally well, no matter how obscure the artist, how modest in size his work. At the bottom of the financial scale, a small watercolor study of a woman crossing a wooden bridge done in around 1900 by Pierre Comba brought 1,300 francs instead of the 500 expected by the experts. At the top, Georges Stein, whose purpose appears to have been to churn out

picture postcard views of the Paris and London thoroughfares, was carried by a tide of enthusiasts. The "Avenue du Bois de Boulogne" in Paris with the Arc de Triomphe in the distance, held an irresistible appeal to the painter or, more probably, to his tourist clients. On Tuesday one of many such views peaked at 48,000 francs, which must be a record for Stein.

Surprisingly, the financial fever affected even those fields that might appear rarified to the traditional French middle class. "Islamic Art," as the catalog called it, was represented by arms of the most ordinary kind. A late 19th-century dagger from "Iran or Turkey" went up to 20,100. The expert, whose pre-sale forecasts tend to be on the high side, had given it a 5,000-to-6,000-franc estimate.

Inflated prices were likewise paid in every field that day, including 19th-century furniture — 62,000 francs for a circular table of the Charles X period (1824-30) estimated at 15,000 to 20,000. This is made more remarkable by the fact that the sale received almost no advertising, except for short notices in trade weeklies. And January and early February are traditionally considered the most depressed period in the auction season on both sides of the Channel.

Such a tide of inflated prices paid for third-rate items in the most diverse categories of the market has seldom been witnessed in the course of a single auction. If further auctions of property sent in for sale by private owners should confirm the trend, it might not be a good sign for the French currency. But it could prove a powerful selling argument vis-à-vis vendors from abroad if the French auctioneers know how to play this unsolicited trump.

U.S. Movie Marquee

CAPSULE comments on films recently released in the United States:

"The Buddy System" trembles so closely on the edge of being a better movie than it is that somehow you feel sad noting its lapses, writes Sheila Benson of the Los Angeles Times. Directed by Glenn Jordan, it tells the story of Emily (Susan Sarandon) who managed to raise her son Tim (Wil Wheaton) by living at home, first with her parents and then with her widowed mother (Jean Stapleton). Then Emily meets writer-part-time-inventor Joe Dennison (Richard Dreyfuss) through his job as an elementary school guard, one of whose tasks it is to smoke out non-resident kids, of whom Tim is a prime example.

Amy Jones' "Love Letters" is about the brief, unhappy affair between Anna Winter (Jamie Lee Curtis), a disk jockey on a small, listener-sponsored radio station, and Oliver Andrews (James Keach), a successful Los Angeles commercial photographer who is happily married. Vincent Canby of The New York Times writes, "It's one of those affairs that absolutely everyone knows to be doomed from the start, including the audience."

Matthew Chapman's "Strangers Kiss" is about "the overriding passion of moviemaking," writes Sheila Benson of the Los Angeles Times, "as well as the dangers that can attend this monomania." The

story of a film within a film is portrayed by the stunning cinematography of the Soviet-trained émigré cameraman Mikhail Suslov. Peter Coyote plays the director who manipulates the lives of the various actors in his charge including his principal actress (Victoria Tennant) and her jealous boyfriend (Richard Romanus) as well as her partner in the film-within-a-film (Blaine Novak). "Strangers Kiss" is set to a "haunting musical score by Gato Barbieri, who can also be heard in the saxophone solos," one of the several elements which makes it "something special and memorable."

According to Janet Maslin of The New York Times, Rob Cohen's "Scandalous" is a "charismatic caper movie that seems chiefly a pretext for the characters to keep changing their clothes." "Scandalous," which takes place in London, tells the story of Frank Swedlin (Robert Hays), a television reporter who becomes involved in a murder investigation. He also becomes involved with the beautiful, mysterious Fiona Maxwell Sayle (Pamela Stephenson) who is the niece of an aristocratic con man (John Gielgud).

"Corrupt," directed by Robert Fenzke, is about a police lieutenant named Fred (Harvey Keitel) who, using any extra funds he has accumulated on the job, invests in a huge co-op. He shares the ownership with an equally crooked partner (Leonard Mann), whose wife is played by Nicole Garcia. Janet Maslin of The New York Times writes: "With its sadomasochism, its exchange of identities, its questions about guilt and complicity, and its reliance upon a rock star to provide the requisite kinkiness (Leo, a cop-killer is played by John Lydon, also known as Johnny Rotten of the Sex Pistols), 'Corrupt' becomes irredeemably wild."

Tony Garnett's "Deep in the Heart" is about Kathleen (Karen Young), an innocent Irish Catholic schoolteacher, who is raped by her date, Larry Keeler (Clayton Day), a swinger, gun enthusiast and a corporate lawyer. Kathleen then cuts off her long blond hair, changes her dress for cowboy drag, buys a gun and learns to use it, all in order to take revenge on Larry. Janet Maslin of The New York Times writes, "the film underscores what it perceives as the relationship between violence and American life." She continues: "Deep in the Heart" does seem serious and sincere. There is little sensationalism here, though there might have been plenty."

X-Ray Search Reveals Lost Millet Work

The Associated Press

BOSTON — A long-lost painting by Jean-François Millet was discovered beneath another of his paintings as the Museum of Fine Arts prepared an exhibition of the 19th-century artist's works, museum officials announced.

Using X-ray equipment, members of the museum's research laboratory found what they believe to be Millet's "The Captivity of the Jews in Babylon" beneath the "Young Shepherdess." "Scholars have been searching for the painting for more than a century," said the museum director, Jan Fontein. The discovery was made when the museum began preparing for its show, "Jean-François Millet: Seeds of Impressionism," which opens March 28 and runs through June. Research laboratory workers were putting paintings under X-rays, looking for evidence of changes the artist might have made. Alexandra Murphy, the museum's assistant curator of paintings, said. In mid-December, the researchers found "Captivity" beneath the "Shepherdess," and the mystery was solved. The announcement was delayed until the discovery could be confirmed, officials said.

"Captivity," an ambitious picture for a young artist, but based on a classical and very popular theme, disappeared after it received unfavorable reviews in 1848 when Millet showed it at the Paris Salon.

According to Murphy, the harsh criticism influenced Millet in his decision to move to the village of Barbizon, south of Paris, where he became a leading figure in a group of landscape and nature artists known as the Barbizon School. Historians had hoped to find "Captivity" under smaller paintings Millet fashioned when he reused unsuccessful larger canvases.

But in 1869, the year scholars thought "Shepherdess" was painted, Millet was an established artist who could afford art supplies. Murphy suggested that Millet started "Shepherdess" around 1870, while he was staying in the Norman village of Gruchy waiting out the Franco-Prussian War. "Artists' materials were difficult to obtain, and it was probably impossible for him to get the amount of canvas he needed to make a large painting," she said.

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ECONOMIC SCENE

By LEONARD SILK

Reagan Budget Is Political Document That Should Be Read With Caution

NEW YORK — In the business world, a budget is a financial plan. In the political world, what is it?

At this week's news briefing on the budget, David A. Stockman, director of the Office of Management and Budget, was asked how the Reagan administration intended to make the cuts in spending programs that would enable it to reduce the deficit. He replied: "There is no point in lining up all these changes and proposals in a row so that every candidate running for the House and the Senate can pledge not to do them when they get back." He added that future plans "might be heroic in the eyes of some, but it wouldn't be prudent in terms of making progress next year."

This year's budget, then, is a political document that ought to be labeled "Let the buyer beware." It consists of projections that the projectors themselves privately disown, based on dubious economic assumptions that are in turn based on faulty assumptions about future budget deficits, offering solutions that are unspecified and in that sense unassailable.

Start with the deficits, if you can find them. The original plan for the budget clearly was to play down the importance or size of the deficits. You finally get to the estimate of future expenditures, revenues and deficits on page 55 of the third chapter. That crucial chapter 3, entitled "Budget Program and Trends," opens with a declaration that the president's 1983 budget embodies four major elements:

- A "continued freeze on real domestic spending growth" and "further progress in the remarkable reduction in domestic spending relative to GNP" under way since 1981.

- A continued shift of resources to the military and "other core purposes of government."

- "Modest further programmatic budget savings totaling \$62 billion" over 1985-89.

- A "total spending burden on the U.S. economy (share of GNP) which is coming down from the recession peak" but is still "too high" and "defines the spending control challenge for 1985 and beyond."

Shrinking the deficit obviously was not one of the major elements in the president's budget plan as of chapter 3. But by the time the president's introduction was written, the deficit had become all important. They raised "the specter of sharply higher interest rates, choked-off investment, renewed recession and rising unemployment."

But the budget does not tell anybody what to do about them. It does say that, if the projected deficits, running at a rate of about \$180 billion for the next few years and finally narrowing to \$122 billion in 1989, are to be the reality, it will be necessary to cut budget outlays by \$19 billion in 1985, with cuts deepening to \$46 billion by 1989. And the budget assumes those cuts have been made.

Term 'Tax Increase' Not Used

In addition, it calls for "measures to strengthen the revenue base and to just certain unwarranted or no longer justifiable features of the Internal Revenue Code." (In this Orwellian document, the term "tax increase" is a no-no.) These measures would increase tax receipts by \$8 billion in 1985 and \$75 billion over the five-year period. This combination of spending cuts and revenue-raising it assumes will bring down the deficits by \$226 billion during 1985-89.

Some of those cuts are apparently included in the administration's call for a prompt \$100-billion "down payment" designed to narrow the deficit in the next three years. But some Democrats in Congress say they want to increase the cuts to \$200 billion. Nobody is yet saying how.

On the tax side, the administration has a long list of what insiders call "cuts and dogs," measures that would do such things as ban tax-exempt leasing by colleges and cities, bar tax-exempt bonds for private activities and reform accounting abuses, all of which are supposed to add up to \$33 billion over three years.

How does the administration plan to make the other \$70 billion in savings from expenditures? It is not telling. It will presumably tell only Congress, or wait to hear what Congress proposes. Martin S. Feldstein, chairman of the president's Council of Economic Advisers, declares, "Everything is negotiable."

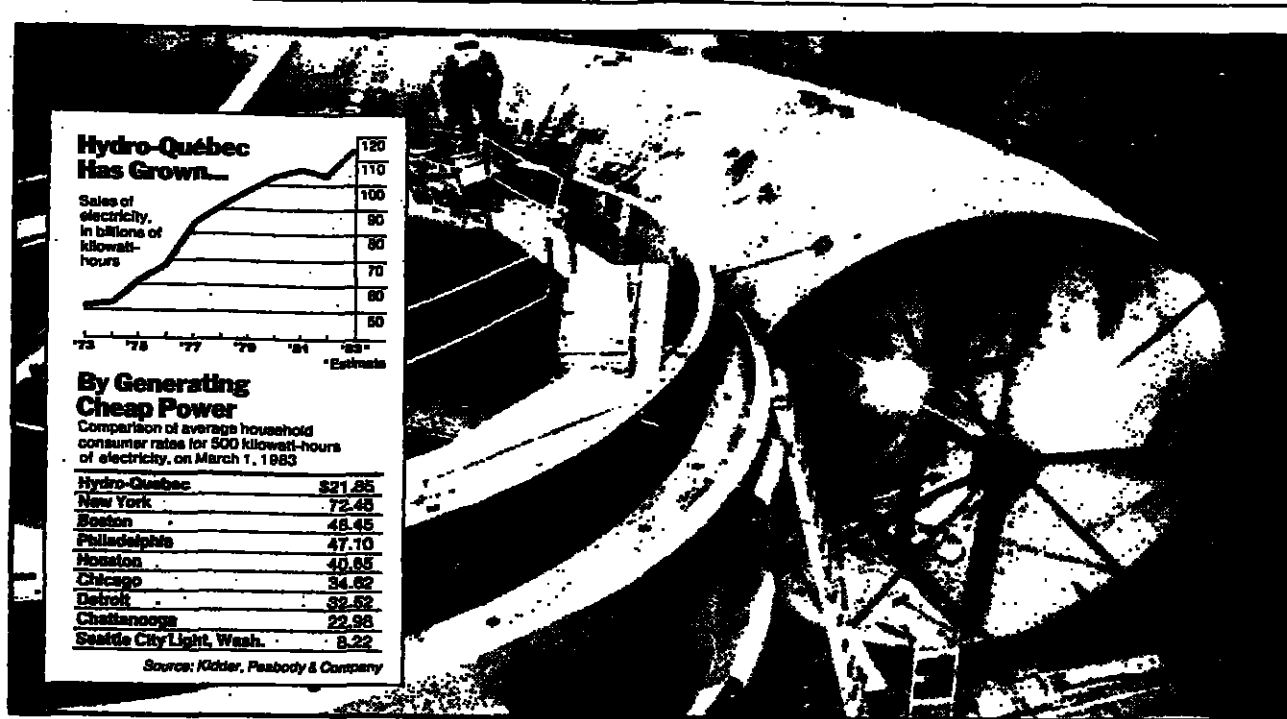
Does that include defense? he is asked. He repeats that everything is negotiable.

Actually, the president is seeking an 18.1-percent increase in military spending authority for 1985, or 13 percent after allowing for inflation, but the administration is contending that it will be reducing military spending as part of the deficit-reduction package — by comparing what it intends to spend with what it had intended to spend in its earlier projections.

As one struggles to understand what the administration's economists and budget experts say can discern of future trends in spending, taxes and deficits, the poignant words of King Lear, uttered to the blind Gloucester, come to mind: "Get thee glass eyes; and like a scurvy politician, seem to see the things thou dost not."

New York Times Service

It is based on dubious economic assumptions that are in turn based on faulty assumptions about future deficits.



Quebec's Energy Crisis: Too Much Cheap Power

By Douglas Martin

New York Times Service

MONTREAL — The history of the Quebec French is a history of decades of struggle against the domination of English-speaking Canadians.

Culturally, the French fought back by spending more on education than any jurisdiction in the world, according to United Nations statistics. Politically, they have retorted by electing the Parti Québécois, which advocates splitting with English Canada.

And economically, the increasingly proud "Québécois" have relentlessly taken over larger and larger portions of their economy. By far the most impressive example is Hydro-Québec, the provincially owned electric power company.

Quebec's premier, René Lévesque, the charismatic leader of the Parti Québécois, recalls shepherding the nationalizations of the scores of utilities, many with English names, that were amalgamated to form Hydro-Québec in the early 1960s.

"It was sort of satisfying to just make them disappear," said Mr. Lévesque, who was the province's energy minister at the time.

Today, Hydro-Québec's nearly 20,000 employees conduct their business almost entirely in French and the utility stands as a shining symbol of the economic gains of French Quebecers. So shining, in fact, that Quebec has a different kind of energy crisis — too much electricity. Most of it is coming from the huge James Bay hydroelectric project, which is inundating Hydro-Québec with far more electricity than it can use at home or sell abroad, particularly to New York and New England.

The result is the emergence of a standby pool of inexpensive electricity for the American Northeast that is dampening the need for nuclear power and putting downward pressure on electricity rates, particularly in New York City, where residents pay more than most other Americans.

With giant James Bay, Hydro-Québec has become the biggest company in Canada in terms of assets and profits, which were \$23.1 billion and \$800 million, respectively, at the end of 1982. By the same measures, it is bigger than any American private or public electric utility, bigger than any of the recently spun-off units of American Telephone & Telegraph Co. After satisfying Quebec's own needs, it can export enough power to provide the electricity consumed in most of New England.

Its rates to Quebecers are a fifth to a quarter those charged in New York City by Consolidated Edison Co. and its export prices to the American Northeast are at least 20 percent cheaper than what it costs utilities like Con Ed to generate the power themselves.

Kidder, Peabody & Co., the investment house, said in a recent analysis: "We believe that Hydro-Québec is presently and will continue to be the premier electric company in the world."

But like most utilities, Hydro-Québec widely overestimated the amount of electricity that Quebec can absorb or other Canadian provinces will purchase. And New York and

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(Continued on Page 11, Col. 1)

U.S.-French Venture Wins Saudi Jet-Engine Job

By Axel Krause

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The Royal Saudi Air Force, as part of its current build-up, will equip 13 Boeing jet aircraft now under construction, including five AWACS planes, with engines built by CFM International, a joint venture of France's state-owned SNECMA and General Electric Co. of the United States, the companies said Friday. The contracts are valued at \$157 million.

The transaction is commercially significant because it will be the first time that Airborne Warning and Control System jets have been equipped with CFM-56 engines, which cost about \$2 million each. They have been installed on U.S. and French Air Force KC-135 tankers and the 737-300 passenger jet, both made by Boeing, and as replacements for Pratt & Whitney engines on DC-8 cargo planes made by McDonnell Douglas, the two companies said.

Before making their final decision on the engine, Saudi purchasing officials examined other alternatives, primarily Pratt & Whitney's JT-33 engine, U.S. industry sources in Washington said.

A total of 58 engines, which are made and assembled jointly in SNECMA and GE plants in France and the United States, will be installed on the AWACS planes and eight KC-135 tankers being built for delivery beginning in 1986, executives of SNECMA, which stands for Société Nationale d'Etudes et de Construction de Moteurs d'Aviation, and GE said.

The Saudis now use four U.S. Air Force AWACS powered by Pratt & Whitney JT-33 engines, which, while they work well, are considerably older, consume more fuel and have less range and altitude, industry sources said.

Boeing said in an announcement that the contracts represented the largest order to a subcontractor in

Boeing's history. French industry sources said that the CFM-56 project was a major factor in making SNECMA France's second-ranking exporter to the United States last year, after the state-owned automaker Renault.

U.S. and French industry sources noted that Saudi Arabia recently announced that it was ordering 34 billion in French-made military equipment, primarily the Shakhine low-altitude surface-to-air missile system. The Shakhine was developed under the direction of Thomson-CSF, France's largest electronics company, and Marra, a leading weapons maker — both state-owned, as is SNECMA. The sources said this "French connection" played a role in the Saudi choice of CFM-56 engines.

"It certainly helped having the French component in the project," a senior GE executive conceded. U.S. and other Western diplomatic sources said the transactions with

Thomson and with CFM International reflected Saudi fears of an escalation of the Iran-Iraq war and a desire to demonstrate support for French policy in the Middle East.

SNECMA's share of the CFM contracts is about \$95 million, including \$20 million in orders for thrust reversers, which will be built by its Hispano-Suiza subsidiary.

Mainly because of the expected savings in manufacturing costs that will be generated by the Saudi order, the CFM-56 engine now will be in a better position to compete elsewhere, GE and SNECMA executives said. They mentioned the possibility of additional orders for the U.S. Air Force's fleet of about 450 KC-135s, of which about a hundred are equipped with the CFM-56. CFM also hopes to sell additional engines on the Boeing 737-300; the 125- to 140-seat jet was introduced in Seattle last week.

An advanced version of the en-

gine, the CFM-56-4, is under development for possible use in the Airbus A-320. Funding for the 150-seater plane is being evaluated by the Western European governments — primarily Britain, France and West Germany — whose companies make up the Airbus consortium.

The competing engine for the Airbus project is the V-2500, which is being planned by a consortium made up of Pratt & Whitney, Rolls-Royce of Britain, West Germany's Motoren-und-Turbinen-Union, Fiat Aviazione of Italy and three Japanese aerospace companies: Ishikawajima Harima Heavy Industries, Kawasaki Heavy Industries and Mitsubishi Heavy Industries.

The companies in that consortium have said that development costs would exceed \$1 billion and that the engine could be ready for delivery in 1988.

Rolls-Royce, GE Join Forces on Airline Engines

By Bob Hagerty

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Rolls-Royce Ltd. and General Electric Co. of the United States said Friday that they are banding together to build and market engines for commercial jets.

The decision is the latest in a series of maneuvers reducing competition among the three major makers of jet engines: Rolls, GE and United Technologies Corp.'s Pratt & Whitney unit.

"Everybody wins — except the airlines," said Wolfgang Demisch, chief aerospace analyst at First Boston Corp. in New York, who expects the agreement to firm up prices for jet engines.

The agreement leaves just two major competitors in each of the biggest segments of the airliner engine industry. "There cannot be more than two manufacturers worldwide on the same engine," said Alan Bensauli of Drexel Burnham Lambert. "There's just not enough room."

In engines for mid-sized and jumbo airliners, the competition will be between the GE-Rolls partnership and Pratt. In engines for the new generation of 150-seat airliners, the contestants are two other partnerships, one led by Rolls and Pratt and the other composed of GE and France's Société Nationale d'Etude et de Construction de Moteurs d'Aviation, known as SNECMA.

The Rolls-GE agreement involves two engines, the 535E4 developed by Rolls and the CF6-80C2 from GE. Each company plans to take an interest of 15 percent in the risks and revenues of the other's engine project. The interest will rise later to 25 percent, Rolls said, declining to provide further financial details.

Over the longer term, the two

United Tech Sees The Bright Side

Reuters

EAST HARTFORD, Connecticut — United Technologies Corp. said Friday that a plan by its chief rivals, General Electric Co. and Rolls-Royce Ltd., to jointly develop two jet engines strengthened its position as the No. 1 engine maker for commercial aircraft.

Arthur E. Wegner, president of United Technologies' Pratt & Whitney division, said the announcement by its rivals "signals the departure of Rolls-Royce from the heavy-thrust, high-bypass portion of the commercial business."

He said the pooling of work on a subcontractor basis for two engines already being offered brings no new third-generation commercial engine to the marketplace to compete with its medium- and heavy-thrust engines.

companies said their cooperation might lead them to joint development of engines.

Involvement in the Rolls engine brings GE back into the market for engines powering mid-size airliners. GE abandoned that business several years ago when it decided that the potential sales did not justify the huge cost of developing an engine.

The main market for such engines is Boeing Co.'s 185-seat 757 jet. Initially, Rolls was the only supplier of engines for 757s. But that monopoly is ending. A new Pratt engine, the PW-2037, enters service later this year and already has been ordered by several airlines buying 757s.

Analysts said GE's marketing muscle would help Rolls stand up to what is expected to be tough competition from Pratt.

The agreement with GE also spurs Rolls a tough decision on whether to pour hundreds of millions of pounds into developing a new engine for jumbo jets or to gradually fade out of that end of the market. The engine Rolls now sells for the jumbos is becoming obsolete. For state-owned Rolls, which reported a 1982 loss of £134 million (\$192 million), development of a new engine probably would have meant scrounging for more financial aid from a reluctant government.

Nonetheless, First Boston's Mr. (Continued on Page 11, Col. 6)

CURRENCY RATES

Later interbank rates on Feb. 3, excluding fees. Official fixings for Amsterdam, Brussels, Milan, Paris, New York rates at 4:00 pm EST.

	U.S.	Sw.	DM.	FF.	£	Y.	S.F.	Y.
Amsterdam	3.9985	4.422	112.85	36.73	0.166	5.212	140.25	123.17
Brussels	36.225	40.275	103.45	32.58	1.325	4.885	124.58	118.05
Frankfurt	2.78	3.025	—	—	—	—	—	—
London (1)	1.245	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Milan	1.4875	2.408	61.45	19.91	—	—	—	—
Netherlands	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paris	3.44	3.837	30.17	—	—	—	—	—
Tokyo	232.70	334.14	85.91	27.49	73.85	25.37	415.48	165.95
Switzerland	2.165	2.171	88.15	34.21	1.379	71.25	3.922	—
1 ECU	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1982	1.04185	0.71123	2.46511	0.77028	1.79542	3.2282	58.565	3.2803

Dollar Values

	U.S.	Sw.	DM.	FF.	£	Y.	S.F.	Y.
0.025	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
0.05	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
0.10	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
0.20	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
0.50	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
1.00	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
2.00	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
5.00	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
10.00	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000

(a) Commercial bank (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound (c) Amounts needed to buy one dollar (d) Units of 100 (e) Units of 1,000 (f) Units of 10,000 (g) Not available (h) Not available

INTEREST RATES

	U.S.	Sw.	DM.	FF.	£	Y.	S.F.	Y.
1M.	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75
3M.	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75
6M.	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75
1Y.	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00

Rates applicable to interbank deposits of \$1 million minimum (for eurodollar).

Key Money Rates

	U.S.	Sw.	DM.	FF.	£	Y.	S.F.	Y.
Discount Rate	8.75	8.75	8.75	8.75	8.75	8.75	8.75	8.75
Federal Funds	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75
Prime Rate	10.25	10.25	10.25	10.25	10.25	10.25	10.25	10.25
Broker Loan Rate	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50
Comm. Paper 20-27 days	9.25	9.25	9.25	9.25	9.25	9.25	9.25	9.25
6-month Treasury Bills	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00
4-month Treasury Bills	8.75	8.75	8.75	8.75	8.75	8.75	8.75	8.75
CDs 30-90 days	8.50	8.50	8.50	8.50	8.50	8.50	8.50	8.50
CDs 90-360 days	8.25	8.25	8.25	8.25	8.25	8.25	8.25	8.25

Source: Commercial Bank of Tokyo, Tokyo, Japan.

Dow Falls Below 1,200 To a New 4-Month Low

United Press International

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange plunged Friday past the 1,200 level to another four-month low — the second of the week — in an afternoon selling wave by institutions.

Auto and high-technology stocks, transmitters a year ago were the targets of profit takers. Brokerage stocks were battered by negative comments about their operating costs and airlines dropped on fears of new fare wars.

The Dow Jones industrial average, up 8 points at the outset after gaining 157 Thursday, fell 16.85 to 1,197.03, the lowest since it declined 18.59 on Oct. 28.

It finished at the lowest level since it closed at 1,196.04 on Aug. 30. Its 32.97-point loss on the week was the worst since it fell 39.74 in the period ended Oct. 29, 1982. It has fallen 91.18 since Jan. 6.

The Dow transportation average dropped 20.05 to 335.37, one of the worst losses on record.

Declining stocks outnumbered advancing ones by about 2 to 1. Volume totaled 109.1 million shares, up slightly from 111.3 million Thursday. The week's turnover of about 544.16 million shares was the fourth busiest on record.

"There was real panic selling late in the day," said Trade Latimer of Evans & Co. "Institutions were bailing out."

News that late-January auto sales soared 6.2 percent and the U.S. unemployment rate fell to a 27-month low of 8 percent raised fears that the "Federal Reserve has

Fed Says M-1 Fell \$1.7 Billion In Latest Week

United Press International

NEW YORK — The narrowest measure of the U.S. money supply, M-1, fell \$1.7 billion in the latest reporting week, putting it below the lower limit of Federal Reserve Board targets.

William W. Sullivan Jr., senior vice president at Dean Witter Reynolds, said analysts had expected a lower drop, \$500 million to \$800 million.

"But the market hasn't reacted at all," he added. "If anything, we're moving lower because the FOMC minutes indicate the Fed may consider some tightening."

Minutes of the policy-making Federal Open Market Committee's December meeting, released shortly after the M-1 figures, showed that the FOMC might consider tightening credit a bit "depending on economic developments."

M-1 — cash, checking and similar accounts — dropped to a seasonally adjusted average of \$521.8 billion in the week that ended Jan. 25.

MARKS AND SPENCER PLC (CDRs)

The undersigned announces that as from 14th February, 1984 as Kas-Associatie N.V., Spuisstraat 172, Amsterdam, div. c.p. 25 of the CDRs Marks and Spencer PLC each year 25 shares will be payable with Div. 2.27 (re interim dividend for the year ended 31st March, 1984), 2.05 per share. Tax credit 2.2195 = Div. - 97 per CDR. Non-residents of the United Kingdom can only claim this tax credit when the relevant tax treaty meets this facility.

AMSTERDAM DEPOSITARY COMPANY N.V. Amsterdam, 31st January, 1984.

BAT Plans U.K. Layoffs, Will Close Some Units

Reuters

LONDON — BAT Industries PLC plans extensive layoffs in Britain and the closure of some operations because of the declining British cigarette market, the company said Friday.

It said it plans 265 layoffs in sales and marketing and at its administrative offices in Woking, west of London. The company said about 460 jobs would be cut almost immediately at its Liverpool plant, and about 125 jobs during 1984 at its Southampton plant.

BAT will close the direct sales and distribution operations of its BAT (U.K. & Export) Ltd. subsidiary.

The company said it was discussing proposals for about 665 further job losses at Liverpool over the next 15 months. The layoffs and improvements in working practices are essential for the survival of the Liverpool factory, BAT said.

It also said that up to 325 more jobs would be lost at Southampton in the next five years.

The Liverpool plant employs 1,600 people and Southampton 1,480.

Since its direct sales operation will be closed, BAT plans to market some brands through an independent distributor.

	Vol.	High	Low	Close	Change
Worab	2264	3 1/4	3 1/8	3 1/8	+ 1/8
Danrep	2264	3 1/4	3 1/8	3 1/8	+ 1/8
TIEs	2234	2 3/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	+ 1/4
Callers	2273	3 1/4	3 1/8	3 1/8	+ 1/8
COMPG	2079	7 1/4	7 1/8	7 1/8	+ 1/8
GRIKs	1495	26 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/4	+ 1/4
Comel	1116	7 1/4	7 1/8	7 1/8	+ 1/8
NIPIRMI	1822	2 1/4	2 1/8	2 1/8	+ 1/8
Reest A	961	4 1/4	4 1/8	4 1/8	+ 1/8
Vtorm s	952	14 1/4	13 1/4	13 1/4	+ 1/4

[illegible]

in 164 Countries
Around the World

BUSINESS

International Borrowing

U.S. \$3.2 Billion From

U.S. READER: — Borrowing on international markets is expected to reach \$15.4 billion in 1980, according to a survey by the U.S. Department of Commerce.

The survey, which is the first since 1975, shows that the U.S. is expected to borrow more than any other country, with interest rates expected to rise from 8.25% to 10%.

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American Can to Sell

U.S. \$3.2 Billion From

U.S. READER: — American Can Co. is expected to sell its U.S. and Canadian operations to a U.S. company, according to a source familiar with the matter.

The source says that the U.S. company is expected to pay \$3.2 billion for the operations, which are expected to be sold by the end of the year.

Hotel to Leave Video

U.S. READER: — A hotel in California is expected to leave the video market, according to a source familiar with the matter.

The source says that the hotel is expected to leave the market because of the high cost of video equipment, which is expected to rise from \$20 million to \$30 million.

U.S. Says Output Fell

U.S. READER: — The U.S. economy is expected to show a decline in output, according to a source familiar with the matter.

The source says that the decline in output is expected to be caused by a combination of factors, including a decline in government spending and a decline in private investment.

U.S. Union to Disc

U.S. READER: — A U.S. union is expected to discuss the possibility of a strike, according to a source familiar with the matter.

The source says that the union is expected to discuss the possibility of a strike because of the high cost of living and the low wages paid by the company.

Businessman Buys IBH

U.S. READER: — A businessman is expected to buy the International Business Machines Corp. (IBM), according to a source familiar with the matter.

The source says that the businessman is expected to buy IBM because of the company's strong financial position and its potential for growth.

Indian Unemployment

U.S. READER: — India's unemployment rate is expected to rise, according to a source familiar with the matter.

The source says that the rise in unemployment is expected to be caused by a combination of factors, including a decline in government spending and a decline in private investment.

Quebec Has To

U.S. READER: — Quebec is expected to have to pay a large sum of money, according to a source familiar with the matter.

The source says that the large sum of money is expected to be paid because of the high cost of living and the low wages paid by the company.

BUSINESS BRIEFS

International Borrowing in January
Rose \$3.2 Billion From December

PARIS (Reuters) — Borrowing on international capital markets rose \$3.2 billion to a provisional \$15.4 billion in January from \$12.2 billion in December, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development said Friday.

The higher borrowing through international bonds, foreign bonds and bank syndicated credits reflected continued heavy demand by top-quality borrowers and more favorable interest rates, the OECD said.

Funds raised by developing countries, mainly in the Far East, rose to \$7.01 billion from \$1.59 billion in December. Borrowing by the 24 OECD states fell to \$7.86 billion from \$8.28 billion despite heavy external financing by Belgium, Canada and Denmark said by U.S. and Japanese companies.

Gross new capital market borrowing ran at an annual rate of about \$150 billion in November, December and January, up from \$122 billion in the previous three months, the OECD said.

American Can to Sell Some Units

GREENWICH, Connecticut (Reuters) — American Can Co. has agreed to sell its Canadian and British packaging operations for about 250 million Canadian dollars (\$233.87 million) to First City Financial Corp., a financial services company based in Vancouver, British Columbia, American Can said Friday.

Included are operations that manufacture metal food and beverage containers in Canada and Britain and plastic tubes in Canada. Annual revenues of the operations total about 475 Canadian dollars.

American Can will continue to provide technology and related customer and marketing assistance under long-term licensing and technical assistance agreements.

Mattel to Leave Video-Game Market

HAWTHORNE, California (UPI) — Mattel Inc. said Friday that it was selling its money-losing electronics division and getting out of the video-game market to concentrate on its toy and hobby operations.

The company said it had agreed to sell its Intellivision Video Game business for \$20 million to a company formed by Terrence Valeski, Mattel's senior vice president for electronics, and an independent group of investors. The division had a loss of more than \$238 million in the first three quarters of last year.

The company also said it would seek a buyer for its Circus World theme park in Orlando, Florida. Losses on Mattel's sale of Western Publishing Co., expected to be completed this month, and in its electronics and entertainment businesses will result in an estimated \$150-million net loss for the fiscal year that ended Jan. 28, Mattel said.

Bonn Says Output Fell in December

BONN (Reuters) — West Germany's industrial output, seasonally adjusted, fell a provisional 0.3 percent in December after gaining a revised 2 percent in November, the Economics Ministry said Friday. The ministry had estimated the November rise at 1.4 percent.

Nissan, Union to Discuss U.S. Plan

TOKYO (AP) — Nissan Motor Co.'s labor union said Friday that it would discuss with management the possibility of producing passenger cars at the company's U.S. truck plant, in Tennessee.

Meanwhile, the economic daily Nihon Keizai Shimbun said Nissan would study a plan to produce engines and other parts in Britain. It said Nissan planned to build an engine-producing plant by 1987. Nissan signed an agreement with Britain on Wednesday to produce 24,000 cars a year starting in 1988.

The mass-circulation Yomiuri Shimbun said Nissan might start producing passenger cars in the United States this summer. The newspaper did not say how many cars would be produced. A Nissan spokeswoman said the company had not decided anything about U.S. car production or the British project.

Businessman Buys IBH's Zettelmeyer

TRIER, West Germany (Reuters) — Zettelmeyer Maschinenfabrik GmbH, a unit of the bankrupt IBH Holding AG, has been sold to a Hamburg-based entrepreneur, Ulrich Harms, a Zettelmeyer spokesman said Friday.

Contracts for the sale were signed Thursday night, the spokesman said. He said the takeover, effective Feb. 10, should secure all 732 jobs at the company, which makes wheel loaders and bulldozers. The spokesman declined to give the sale price and would not confirm reports that it was 62 million Deutsche marks (\$22.5 million).

Canadian Unemployment Rate Rises

OTTAWA (AP) — Canada's unemployment rate rose to 11.2 percent of the work force in January, seasonally adjusted, the government said Friday. The rise was the first since last February, when unemployment hit 12.5 percent. The rate had stood at 11.1 percent since October.

Statistics Canada said 1,374 million people were looking for work last month, compared with 1,365 million in December. The actual number of people out of work was 1,473 million, or 12.4 percent of the work force, down from 1,611 million, or 13.7 percent, a year earlier.

The number of people employed declined to a seasonally adjusted 10,855 million from 10,902 million in December. The statistics agency said most of the decline was concentrated in Ontario and involved part-time jobs.

SEC Clears Way for 2 Index Options
On NYSE, but Sets Delay on Trading

By Kenneth B. Noble

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — In a partial victory for the New York Stock Exchange, a divided Securities and Exchange Commission has cleared the way for the exchange to trade options on two indexes composed of the stocks of telecommunications companies.

But the agency voted to delay trading on the new options for at least a month to give the securities industry time to study how to handle the proliferation of the new products.

The two so-called narrow-based indexes are one composed of the stocks of the seven regional telephone companies spun off by American Telephone & Telegraph Co. on Jan. 1 and one that includes the new AT&T, MCI Communications, and other companies.

The exchange's proposal to begin trading options on narrow-based indexes has been vigorously opposed by the other major exchanges, in part because of fears that the New York Stock Exchange would dominate the market.

In theory, index options give the investor the right to buy or sell shares represented by the index at a predetermined price at a future date. In fact, the actual stocks never change hands. Instead, the investor collects cash for the difference between the value of the contract and the value of the index.

Still to come is the commission's decision on a far more controversial request by the exchange to start trading options on the individual phone stocks. The commission has never permitted an exchange to handle options on stocks it lists, largely for fear of price manipulation.

On Thursday, Douglas Scarff, director of the commission's division of market regulation, said: "That has not yet received any consideration by the commission."

The agency voted 2-1 on Thursday to give the New York exchange permission to go forward with its proposal. But the approval is contingent upon the exchange's setting up an acceptable stock options surveillance plan.

Certain limits will also be imposed on activities by stock specialists in these index options, along with a requirement that the new index options be traded in an area that is physically separate from the Big Board's main trading floor.

Mr. Scarff said the delay would permit the industry task group to work out an agreement, and also signal to the other exchanges that the New York exchange "will not be precluded from offering narrow-based indexes as a regulatory matter."

However, during the four-week period, the commission also agreed not to consider any applications from other exchanges on narrow-based options indexes. There are more than 50 pending.

Auto Sales in U.S. Increase Sharply

The Associated Press

DETROIT — U.S. automakers sold new cars in late January at the highest rate for the period in 11 years — 62.6 percent higher than at the same time last year, the six major producers said Friday.

The increase pushed sales for the whole month to nearly 41 percent above January last year, the best showing for a January since the start of the auto slump in 1979. Chrysler Corp. sales for the last 10-day selling period were up 74.8 percent. Ford Motor Co.'s were up 67.7 percent and General Motors Corp.'s rose 59.2 percent. The Big Three combined sold 63.1 percent more cars than at this time in 1983.

These are the best figures in four years. They are, very strong," said David Eady, an industry analyst at Drexel Burnham Lambert Inc. in New York. "The recovery is alive and well."

American Motors Corp. sold 14,271 cars in the month, up 2.2 percent from the previous January. Volkswagen of America Inc. sold 7,219, up 29.7 percent. Honda of America Manufacturing Inc. sold 8,647 Accords made at its Marysville, Ohio, assembly plant. That was five times more than January last year, when the factory was just starting production.

The six automakers together sold 252,020 cars in late January, up from 154,933 a year ago. That works out to a daily rate of 28,002, the best since 32,495 a day in the corresponding period in 1973.

For the month, they sold 583,429 cars, up from 414,140 in January 1983, or 23,337 a day for the 25 selling days, the best daily rate for the month since 24,429 in 1979.

"It's just burning up compared with a year ago," said Arvid Jouppe, an independent auto analyst based in Detroit. But he said he felt the rate would be "unsustainable."

"It is so high that the industry is not prepared to produce at this level in the high sales months ahead," he said. "They would do so at premium costs and, I would say, slippage of cost premiums and quality."

That "undeclared war" has cost \$3.8 billion, the report said. The rescheduling report came as Mozambique and South Africa opened a fresh diplomatic dialogue aimed at reaching a nonaggression treaty and increased economic links.

The talks "allow us to look to the future with greater hope and confidence," the report concluded.

But the worst losses, the report said, resulted from South Africa's decisions to halt the flow of its goods through Mozambique ports, to restrict the number of Mozambican workers in South Africa and to aid anti-Marxist guerrillas in the country.

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Black Woman
Is Tipped for
Seat on SEC

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration plans to nominate Aulana Peters, a Los Angeles attorney, as the first black member of the Securities and Exchange Commission, according to industry sources.

Mrs. Peters, 41, is an attorney with Gibson, Dunn & Crutcher, the law firm of which William French Smith, who resigned recently from his post as Attorney General, was a partner. The White House had no comment on the reports and Mrs. Peters could not be reached.

Mrs. Peters would replace Barbara Thomas, who resigned late last year, in a seat that has been held by women in recent years. The sources said another female attorney, Judith C. Shepard, associate general counsel of Goldman, Sachs in New York, might also be named to the SEC, giving the five-member agency two women commissioners for the first time.

Another candidate frequently mentioned for the second vacancy is Charles L. Marinaccio, minority counsel to the Senate Banking Committee.

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Layoffs Decline in U.S. Auto Industry

The Associated Press

DETROIT — Indefinite layoffs in the U.S. auto industry have continued to decline, reaching 103,400 workers this week, according to figures released by the six automakers in the United States.

The companies, in releasing the figures Thursday, said that the previous week 106,000 workers were

on layoff without a recall date. Temporary layoffs rose to 11,000 this week from 5,700 last week.

Meanwhile, Automotive News, the industry journal, reported Thursday that production schedules at U.S. car factories were expected to rise 51 percent this week, to reach 166,850 units, compared with a year earlier.

ADVERTISEMENT
INTERNATIONAL FUNDS
3 February 1984

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. The following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the 1W1: (d) daily; (w) weekly; (b) bi-monthly; (r) quarterly; (i) irregularly.

ALMA MANAGEMENT CO. SA		SOFIO GROUP GEN. SEC.	
(m) Al-Mat Trust	\$141.87	(r) Parthen Ser. E	\$1,297.80
BANK JULIUS BAER & CO. LHM			
(d) Bank of America	\$F 155.90	(d) Swiss Bank Corp.	\$F 151.25
(d) Bank of Europe	\$F 155.90	(d) Swiss Bank Selection	\$F 111.81
(d) Bank of London	\$F 155.90	(d) Swiss Bank Selection	\$F 111.81
(d) Bank of Paris	\$F 155.90	(d) Swiss Bank Selection	\$F 111.81
(d) Bank of Rome	\$F 155.90	(d) Swiss Bank Selection	\$F 111.81
(d) Bank of Spain	\$F 155.90	(d) Swiss Bank Selection	\$F 111.81
(d) Bank of Tokyo	\$F 155.90	(d) Swiss Bank Selection	\$F 111.81
(d) Bank of Vienna	\$F 155.90	(d) Swiss Bank Selection	\$F 111.81
(d) Bank of Zurich	\$F 155.90	(d) Swiss Bank Selection	\$F 111.81
BANK OF ERNST & CIE AG, PB 2605			
(d) Bank of America	\$F 155.90	(d) Swiss Bank Corp.	\$F 151.25
(d) Bank of Europe	\$F 155.90	(d) Swiss Bank Selection	\$F 111.81
(d) Bank of London	\$F 155.90	(d) Swiss Bank Selection	\$F 111.81
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(d) Bank of Vienna	\$F 155.90	(d) Swiss Bank Selection	\$F 111.81
(d) Bank of Zurich	\$F 155.90	(d) Swiss Bank Selection	\$F 111.81
BANQUE INDOSUEZ			
(w) Switzerland	\$F 152.25	(d) Swiss Bank Corp.	\$F 151.25
(w) France	\$F 152.25	(d) Swiss Bank Selection	\$F 111.81
(w) Europe	\$F 152.25	(d) Swiss Bank Selection	\$F 111.81
(w) Africa	\$F 152.25	(d) Swiss Bank Selection	\$F 111.81
(w) Indosuez Multibonds A	\$F 100.25	(d) Swiss Bank Selection	\$F 111.81
(w) Indosuez Multibonds B	\$F 100.25	(d) Swiss Bank Selection	\$F 111.81
BRITANNIA POB 271 St. Helier, Jersey			
(w) British Income	\$F 152.25	(w) Acetone Investments Fund	\$F 22.57
(w) British Income Growth	\$F 152.25	(w) Alexander	\$F 152.25
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Lawyer's Suit Against Atlanta Bank Forces Widespread Examination of What Prime Rate Really Is

By Tamar Lewin
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — For Jackie Kleiner, a lawyer who dabbles in real estate, the exact definition of the prime rate has become a prime battle — and the outcome of his fight against the First National Bank of Atlanta could set an expensive precedent for many other banks.

The question of what the prime rate really means has been touchy for some time. Most banks traditionally based their commercial loan rates on the prime, which, until foreign banks began competing for U.S. loan business in the 1970s, was usually the rate actually charged to a bank's best commercial borrowers.

But as the foreign competition heated up, most U.S. banks began to undercut their prime in order to keep their best customers. At the same time, many continued to tie smaller borrowers to their interest payments would be pegged to the rate the best customers got. Mr. Kleiner says that was fraud.

First Atlanta will not discuss the Kleiner case. Nor will the American Bankers Association or several other banks called for comment — even those that long ago rewrote their loan agreements to redefine the prime rate.

Mr. Kleiner believes this was a breach of the bank's loan contract. In a class action lawsuit expected to go to trial this spring, he is seeking millions of dollars for himself and other small borrowers, contending that the bank overcharged them. The breach-of-contract charges have been certified as a class action on behalf of about 9,000 borrowers.

Mr. Kleiner's individual charges go even further. Since the bank knew that its best customers were getting rates below the prime, he contends, the bank committed fraud — and since fraud is a charge that can be used to make a case under the federal racketeering law, Mr. Kleiner is going to ask a jury to find the bank guilty of racketeering, which would bring triple damages.

First Atlanta has denied both the breach of contract and fraud charges in its court filings.

"When I went to First Atlanta back in April 1980, and said my loan is prime plus one and I have reason to believe you're giving loans at lower than prime, they could have gotten rid of this whole thing for \$30,000. That's how stupid this is," said Mr. Kleiner, who is now working full time on more than 20 similar cases around the country.

About a dozen such suits have already been settled out of court, one for \$10.5 million.

Mr. Kleiner said First Atlanta responded to his lawsuit by going to the U.S. attorney's office to try to have him indicted for bank fraud for failing to disclose in his loan application that he had been bankrupt. The ensuing grand jury investigation was dropped, however, when it was shown that the bank not only knew of Mr. Kleiner's bankruptcy when it made the loan but had even been a creditor in the bankruptcy, he said.

Friday's NYSE Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the close on Wall Street

(Continued from Page 10)

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld. PE	52 Week High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld. PE	52 Week High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld. PE	52 Week High	Low
37 1/2	37 1/2	Philip	2.50 5.8	88 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
37 1/2	37 1/2	Pharm	2.50 5.8	88 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
37 1/2	37 1/2	Pharm	2.50 5.8	88 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
37 1/2	37 1/2	Pharm	2.50 5.8	88 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
37 1/2	37 1/2	Pharm	2.50 5.8	88 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld. PE	52 Week High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld. PE	52 Week High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld. PE	52 Week High	Low
37 1/2	37 1/2	Philip	2.50 5.8	88 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
37 1/2	37 1/2	Pharm	2.50 5.8	88 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
37 1/2	37 1/2	Pharm	2.50 5.8	88 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
37 1/2	37 1/2	Pharm	2.50 5.8	88 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2

COMPANY EARNINGS

Revenue and profit, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated

Company	1982 Revenue	1982 Profit	1981 Revenue	1981 Profit
Australia				
Comcast	1982 Revenue: 1,717, 1982 Profit: 270, 1981 Revenue: 1,717, 1981 Profit: 270			
United States				
Amstar	1982 Revenue: 1,717, 1982 Profit: 270, 1981 Revenue: 1,717, 1981 Profit: 270			
Occidental Petro.	1982 Revenue: 1,717, 1982 Profit: 270, 1981 Revenue: 1,717, 1981 Profit: 270			
Gen. Pub. Util.	1982 Revenue: 1,717, 1982 Profit: 270, 1981 Revenue: 1,717, 1981 Profit: 270			
Kansas G. & E.	1982 Revenue: 1,717, 1982 Profit: 270, 1981 Revenue: 1,717, 1981 Profit: 270			

Grains

WHEAT No. 2 minimum-dollars per bushel

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld. PE	52 Week High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld. PE	52 Week High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld. PE	52 Week High	Low
37 1/2	37 1/2	Philip	2.50 5.8	88 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
37 1/2	37 1/2	Pharm	2.50 5.8	88 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
37 1/2	37 1/2	Pharm	2.50 5.8	88 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
37 1/2	37 1/2	Pharm	2.50 5.8	88 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2

Food

COFFEE C No. 2 minimum-dollars per bushel

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld. PE	52 Week High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld. PE	52 Week High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld. PE	52 Week High	Low
37 1/2	37 1/2	Philip	2.50 5.8	88 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
37 1/2	37 1/2	Pharm	2.50 5.8	88 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
37 1/2	37 1/2	Pharm	2.50 5.8	88 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
37 1/2	37 1/2	Pharm	2.50 5.8	88 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2

Metals

COPPER No. 2 minimum-dollars per bushel

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld. PE	52 Week High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld. PE	52 Week High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld. PE	52 Week High	Low
37 1/2	37 1/2	Philip	2.50 5.8	88 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
37 1/2	37 1/2	Pharm	2.50 5.8	88 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
37 1/2	37 1/2	Pharm	2.50 5.8	88 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
37 1/2	37 1/2	Pharm	2.50 5.8	88 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2

Stocks

SP COMP. INDEX

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld. PE	52 Week High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld. PE	52 Week High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld. PE	52 Week High	Low
37 1/2	37 1/2	Philip	2.50 5.8	88 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
37 1/2	37 1/2	Pharm	2.50 5.8	88 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
37 1/2	37 1/2	Pharm	2.50 5.8	88 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
37 1/2	37 1/2	Pharm	2.50 5.8	88 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2

U.S. Futures Prices

Feb. 3

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld. PE	52 Week High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld. PE	52 Week High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld. PE	52 Week High	Low
37 1/2	37 1/2	Philip	2.50 5.8	88 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
37 1/2	37 1/2	Pharm	2.50 5.8	88 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
37 1/2	37 1/2	Pharm	2.50 5.8	88 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
37 1/2	37 1/2	Pharm	2.50 5.8	88 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2

Commodities

SUGAR No. 2 minimum-dollars per bushel

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld. PE	52 Week High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld. PE	52 Week High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld. PE	52 Week High	Low
37 1/2	37 1/2	Philip	2.50 5.8	88 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
37 1/2	37 1/2	Pharm	2.50 5.8	88 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
37 1/2	37 1/2	Pharm	2.50 5.8	88 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
37 1/2	37 1/2	Pharm	2.50 5.8	88 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2

London Metals

Figures in sterling per metric ton

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld. PE	52 Week High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld. PE	52 Week High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld. PE	52 Week High	Low
37 1/2	37 1/2	Philip	2.50 5.8	88 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
37 1/2	37 1/2	Pharm	2.50 5.8	88 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
37 1/2	37 1/2	Pharm	2.50 5.8	88 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
37 1/2	37 1/2	Pharm	2.50 5.8	88 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2

Paris Commodities

Figures in francs per metric ton

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld. PE	52 Week High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld. PE	52 Week High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld. PE	52 Week High	Low
37 1/2	37 1/2	Philip	2.50 5.8	88 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
37 1/2	37 1/2	Pharm	2.50 5.8	88 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
37 1/2	37 1/2	Pharm	2.50 5.8	88 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
37 1/2	37 1/2	Pharm	2.50 5.8	88 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2

AMERX High-Lows

Feb. 3

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld. PE	52 Week High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld. PE	52 Week High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld. PE	52 Week High	Low
37 1/2	37 1/2	Philip	2.50 5.8	88 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
37 1/2	37 1/2	Pharm	2.50 5.8	88 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
37 1/2	37 1/2	Pharm	2.50 5.8	88 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
37 1/2	37 1/2	Pharm	2.50 5.8	88 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2

Dividends

Company

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld. PE	52 Week High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld. PE	52 Week High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld. PE	52 Week High	Low
37 1/2	37 1/2	Philip	2.50 5.8	88 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
37 1/2	37 1/2	Pharm	2.50 5.8	88 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
37 1/2	37 1/2	Pharm	2.50 5.8	88 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
37 1/2	37 1/2	Pharm	2.50 5.8	88 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2

S. Africa Reports

A-Plant Progress

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld. PE	52 Week High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld. PE	52 Week High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld. PE	52 Week High	Low
37 1/2	37 1/2	Philip	2.50 5.8	88 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
37 1/2	37 1/2	Pharm	2.50 5.8	88 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37						
37 1/2	37 1/2	Pharm	2.50 5.8	88 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37						
37 1/2	37 1/2	Pharm	2.50 5.8	88 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37						
37 1/2	37 1/2	Pharm	2.50 5.8	88 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37						
37 1/2	37 1/2	Pharm	2.50 5.8	88 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37						
37 1/2	37 1/2	Pharm	2.50 5.8	88 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37						
37 1/2	37 1/2	Pharm	2.50 5.8	88 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37						
37 1/2	37 1/2	Pharm	2.50 5.8	88 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37						
37 1/2	37 1/2	Pharm	2.50 5.8	88 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37						
37 1/2	37 1/2	Pharm	2.50 5.8	88 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37						
37 1/2	37 1/2	Pharm	2.50 5.8	88 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37						
37 1/2	37 1/2	Pharm	2.50 5.8	88 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37						
37 1/2	37 1/2	Pharm	2.50 5.8	88 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37						
37 1/2	37 1/2	Pharm	2.50 5.8	88 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37						
37 1/2	37 1/2	Pharm	2.50 5.8	88 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37						
37 1/2	37 1/2	Pharm	2.50 5.8	88 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37						
37 1/2	37 1/2	Pharm	2.50 5.8	88 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37						
37 1/2	37 1/2	Pharm	2.50 5.8	88 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37						
37 1/2	37 1/2	Pharm	2.50 5.8	88 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37						
37 1/2	37 1/2	Pharm	2.50 5.8	88 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37						
37 1/2	37 1/2	Pharm	2.50 5.8	88 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37						
37 1/2	37 1/2	Pharm	2.50 5.8	88 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37						
37 1/2	37 1/2	Pharm	2.50 5.8	88 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37						
37 1/2	37 1/2	Pharm	2.50 5.8	88 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37						
37 1/2	37 1/2	Pharm	2.50 5.8	88 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37						
37 1/2	37 1/2	Pharm	2.50 5.8	88 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37						
37 1/2	37 1/2	Pharm	2.50 5.8	88 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37						
37 1/2	37 1/2	Pharm	2.50 5.8	88 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37						
37 1/2	37 1/2	Pharm	2.50 5.8	88 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37						
37 1/2	37 1/2	Pharm	2.50 5.8	88 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37						
37 1/2	37 1/2	Pharm	2.50 5.8	88 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37						
37 1/2	37 1/2	Pharm	2.50 5.8	88 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37						
37 1/2	37 1/2	Pharm	2.50 5.8	88 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37						
37 1/2	37 1/2	Pharm	2.50 5.8	88 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37						
37 1/2	37 1/2	Pharm	2.50 5.8	88 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37						
37 1/2	37 1/2	Pharm	2.50 5.8	88 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37						
37 1/2	37 1/2	Pharm	2.50 5.8	88 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37						
37 1/2	37 1/2	Pharm	2.50 5.8	88 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37						
37 1/2	37 1/2	Pharm	2.50 5.8	88 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37						
37 1/2	37 1/2	Pharm	2.50 5.8	88 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37						
37 1/2	37 1/2	Pharm	2.50 5.8	88 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37						
37 1/2	37 1/2	Pharm	2.50 5.8	88 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37						
37 1/2	37 1/2	Pharm	2.50 5.8	88 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37						
37 1/2	37 1/2	Pharm	2.50 5.8	88 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37						
37 1/2	37 1/2	Pharm	2.50 5.8	88 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37						
37 1/2	37 1/2	Pharm	2.50 5.8	88 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37						
37 1/2	37 1/2	Pharm	2.50 5.8	88 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37						
37 1/2	37 1/2	Pharm	2.50 5.8	88 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37						
37 1/2	37 1/2	Pharm	2.50 5.8	88 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37						
37 1/2	37 1/2	Pharm	2.50 5.8	88 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37						
37 1/2	37 1/2	Pharm	2.50 5.8	88 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37						
37 1/2	37 1/2	Pharm	2.50 5.8	88 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37						
37 1/2	37 1/2	Pharm	2.50 5.8	88 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37						
37 1/2	37 1/2	Pharm	2.50 5.8	88 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37						
37 1/2	37 1/2	Pharm	2.50 5.8	88 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37						
37 1/2	37 1/2	Pharm	2.50 5.8	88 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37						
37 1/2	37 1/2	Pharm	2.50 5.8	88 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37						
37 1/2	37 1/2	Pharm	2.50 5.8	88 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37						
37 1/2	37 1/2	Pharm	2.50 5.8	88 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37						
37 1/2	37 1/2	Pharm	2.50 5.8	88 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37						
37 1/2	37 1/2	Pharm	2.50 5.8	88 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37						
37 1/2	37 1/2	Pharm	2.50 5.8	88 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37						
37 1/2	37 1/2	Pharm	2.50 5.8	88 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37						
37 1/2	37 1/2	Pharm	2.50 5.8	88 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37						
37 1/2	37 1/2	Pharm	2.50 5.8	88 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37						
37 1/2	37 1/2	Pharm	2.50 5.8	88 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37	</					

Tables include the nationwide price
Up to the closing on Wall Street

[illegible]

ing Rate Notes

Country	Month	Rate	Notes	Country	Month	Rate	Notes
1939	1-1	99.45	100.00	100.00	1939	1-1	100.00
1939	1-2	99.45	100.00	100.00	1939	1-2	100.00
1939	1-3	99.45	100.00	100.00	1939	1-3	100.00
1939	1-4	99.45	100.00	100.00	1939	1-4	100.00
1939	1-5	99.45	100.00	100.00	1939	1-5	100.00
1939	1-6	99.45	100.00	100.00	1939	1-6	100.00
1939	1-7	99.45	100.00	100.00	1939	1-7	100.00
1939	1-8	99.45	100.00	100.00	1939	1-8	100.00
1939	1-9	99.45	100.00	100.00	1939	1-9	100.00
1939	1-10	99.45	100.00	100.00	1939	1-10	100.00
1939	1-11	99.45	100.00	100.00	1939	1-11	100.00
1939	1-12	99.45	100.00	100.00	1939	1-12	100.00
1939	2-1	99.45	100.00	100.00	1939	2-1	100.00
1939	2-2	99.45	100.00	100.00	1939	2-2	100.00
1939	2-3	99.45	100.00	100.00	1939	2-3	100.00
1939	2-4	99.45	100.00	100.00	1939	2-4	100.00
1939	2-5	99.45	100.00	100.00	1939	2-5	100.00
1939	2-6	99.45	100.00	100.00	1939	2-6	100.00
1939	2-7	99.45	100.00	100.00	1939	2-7	100.00
1939	2-8	99.45	100.00	100.00	1939	2-8	100.00
1939	2-9	99.45	100.00	100.00	1939	2-9	100.00
1939	2-10	99.45	100.00	100.00	1939	2-10	100.00
1939	2-11	99.45	100.00	100.00	1939	2-11	100.00
1939	2-12	99.45	100.00	100.00	1939	2-12	100.00
1939	3-1	99.45	100.00	100.00	1939	3-1	100.00
1939	3-2	99.45	100.00	100.00	1939	3-2	100.00
1939	3-3	99.45	100.00	100.00	1939	3-3	100.00
1939	3-4	99.45	100.00	100.00	1939	3-4	100.00
1939	3-5	99.45	100.00	100.00	1939	3-5	100.00
1939	3-6	99.45	100.00	100.00	1939	3-6	100.00
1939	3-7	99.45	100.00	100.00	1939	3-7	100.00
1939	3-8	99.45	100.00	100.00	1939	3-8	100.00
1939	3-9	99.45	100.00	100.00	1939	3-9	100.00
1939	3-10	99.45	100.00	100.00	1939	3-10	100.00
1939	3-11	99.45	100.00	100.00	1939	3-11	100.00
1939	3-12	99.45	100.00	100.00	1939	3-12	100.00
1939	4-1	99.45	100.00	100.00	1939	4-1	100.00
1939	4-2	99.45	100.00	100.00	1939	4-2	100.00
1939	4-3	99.45	100.00	100.00	1939	4-3	100.00
1939	4-4	99.45	100.00	100.00	1939	4-4	100.00
1939	4-5	99.45	100.00	100.00	1939	4-5	100.00
1939	4-6	99.45	100.00	100.00	1939	4-6	100.00
1939	4-7	99.45	100.00	100.00	1939	4-7	100.00
1939	4-8	99.45	100.00	100.00	1939	4-8	100.00
1939	4-9	99.45	100.00	100.00	1939	4-9	100.00
1939	4-10	99.45	100.00	100.00	1939	4-10	100.00
1939	4-11	99.45	100.00	100.00	1939	4-11	100.00
1939	4-12	99.45	100.00	100.00	1939	4-12	100.00
1939	5-1	99.45	100.00	100.00	1939	5-1	100.00
1939	5-2	99.45	100.00	100.00	1939	5-2	100.00
1939	5-3	99.45	100.00	100.00	1939	5-3	100.00
1939	5-4	99.45	100.00	100.00	1939	5-4	100.00
1939	5-5	99.45	100.00	100.00	1939	5-5	100.00
1939	5-6	99.45	100.00	100.00	1939	5-6	100.00
1939	5-7	99.45	100.00	100.00	1939	5-7	100.00
1939	5-8	99.45	100.00	100.00	1939	5-8	100.00
1939	5-9	99.45	100.00	100.00	1939	5-9	100.00
1939	5-10	99.45	100.00	100.00	1939	5-10	100.00
1939	5-11	99.45	100.00	100.00	1939	5-11	100.00
1939	5-12	99.45	100.00	100.00	1939	5-12	100.00
1939	6-1	99.45	100.00	100.00	1939	6-1	100.00
1939	6-2	99.45	100.00	100.00	1939	6-2	100.00
1939	6-3	99.45	100.00	100.00	1939	6-3	100.00
1939	6-4	99.45	100.00	100.00	1939	6-4	100.00
1939	6-5	99.45	100.00	100.00	1939	6-5	100.00
1939	6-6	99.45	100.00	100.00	1939	6-6	100.00
1939	6-7	99.45	100.00	100.00	1939	6-7	100.00
1939	6-8	99.45	100.00	100.00	1939	6-8	100.00
1939	6-9	99.45	100.00	100.00	1939	6-9	100.00
1939	6-10	99.45	100.00	100.00	1939	6-10	100.00
1939	6-11	99.45	100.00	100.00	1939	6-11	100.00
1939	6-12	99.45	100.00	100.00	1939	6-12	100.00
1939	7-1	99.45	100.00	100.00	1939	7-1	100.00
1939	7-2	99.45	100.00	100.00	1939	7-2	100.00
1939	7-3	99.45	100.00	100.00	1939	7-3	100.00
1939	7-4	99.45	100.00	100.00	1939	7-4	100.00
1939	7-5	99.45	100.00	100.00	1939	7-5	100.00
1939	7-6	99.45	100.00	100.00	1939	7-6	100.00
1939	7-7	99.45	100.00	100.00	1939	7-7	100.00
1939	7-8	99.45	100.00	100.00	1939	7-8	100.00
1939	7-9	99.45	100.00	100.00	1939	7-9	100.00
1939	7-10	99.45	100.00	100.00	1939	7-10	100.00
1939	7-11	99.45	100.00	100.00	1939	7-11	100.00
1939	7-12	99.45	100.00	100.00	1939	7-12	100.00
1939	8-1	99.45	100.00	100.00	1939	8-1	100.00
1939	8-2	99.45	100.00	100.00	1939	8-2	100.00
1939	8-3	99.45	100.00	100.00	1939	8-3	100.00
1939	8-4	99.45	100.00	100.00	1939	8-4	100.00
1939	8-5	99.45	100.00	100.00	1939	8-5	100.00
1939	8-6	99.45	100.00	100.00	1939	8-6	100.00
1939	8-7	99.45	100.00	100.00	1939	8-7	100.00
1939	8-8	99.45	100.00	100.00	1939	8-8	100.00
1939	8-9	99.45	100.00	100.00	1939	8-9	100.00
1939	8-10	99.45	100.00	100.00	1939	8-10	100.00
1939	8-11	99.45	100.00	100.00	1939	8-11	100.00
1939	8-12	99.45	100.00	100.00	1939	8-12	100.00
1939	9-1	99.45	100.00	100.00	1939	9-1	100.00
1939	9-2	99.45	100.00	100.00	1939	9-2	100.00
1939	9-3	99.45	100.00	100.00	1939	9-3	100.00
1939	9-4	99.45	100.00	100.00	1939	9-4	100.00
1939	9-5	99.45	100.00	100.00	1939	9-5	100.00
1939	9-6	99.45	100.00	100.00	1939	9-6	100.00
1939	9-7	99.45	100.00	100.00	1939	9-7	100.00
1939	9-8	99.45	100.00	100.00	1939	9-8	100.00
1939	9-9	99.45	100.00	100.00	1939	9-9	100.00
1939	9-10	99.45	100.00	100.00	1939	9-10	100.00
1939	9-11	99.45	100.00	100.00	1939	9-11	100.00
1939	9-12	99.45	100.00	100.00	1939	9-12	100.00
1939	10-1	99.45	100.00	100.00	1939	10-1	100.00
1939	10-2	99.45	100.00	100.00	1939	10-2	100.00
1939	10-3	99.45	100.00	100.00	1939	10-3	100.00
1939	10-4	99.45	100.00	100.00	1939	10-4	100.00
1939	10-5	99.45	100.00	100.00	1939	10-5	100.00
1939	10-6	99.45	100.00	100.00	1939	10-6	100.00
1939	10-7	99.45	100.00	100.00	1939	10-7	100.00
1939	10-8	99.45	100.00	100.00	1939	10-8	100.00
1939	10-9	99.45	100.00	100.00	1939	10-9	100.00
1939	10-10	99.45	100.00	100.00	1939	10-10	100.00
1939	10-11	99.45	100.00	100.00	1939	10-11	100.00
1939	10-12	99.45	100.00	100.00	1939	10-12	100.00
1939	11-1	99.45	100.00	100.00	1939	11-1	100.00
1939	11-2	99.45	100.00	100.00	1939	11-2	100.00
1939	11-3	99.45	100.00	100.00	1939	11-3	100.00
1939	11-4	99.45	100.00	100.00	1939	11-4	100.00
1939	11-5	99.45	100.00	100.00	1939	11-5	100.00
1939	11-6	99.45	100.00	100.00	1939	11-6	100.00
1939	11-7	99.45	100.00	100.00	1939	11-7	100.00
1939	11-8	99.45	100.00	100.00	1939	11-8	100.00
1939	11-9	99.45	100.00	100.00	1939	11-9	100.00
1939	11-10	99.45	100.00	100.00	1939	11-10	100.00
1939	11-11	99.45	100.00	100.00	1939	11-11	100.00
1939	11-12	99.45	100.00	100.00	1939	11-12	100.00
1939	12-1	99.45	100.00	1			

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

Edward Rohrbach's Wall Street Watch.

Feb. 3

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[illegible]

Feb. 3

[illegible]

11%	2-17	99%	100%
71%	3-23	59	60
10%	7-9	99%	99.60
10%	8-4	100%	100%

[illegible]

TOKYO *Reuters*

TOKYO — Japanese new vehicle registrations in January totaled 202,300, down 3 percent from 208,500 a year earlier and down 39.9 percent from 336,500 in December, the Japan Automobile Dealers' Association said Friday.

ACROSS

1 Amazon estuary
5 Mid-February toxophile
10 Extracted stibnite
15 Oscar-winning costume designer
19 Opposed, in the Ozarks
20 "...fair sun ...": Romeo
21 "See if—"
22 Nervous
23 Michael Bond's bear
25 Turtle owned by Eloise
27 Battle of the Bulge site
28 Hayseed
30 Daisy type
31 Negro and Bravo
32 Fields of snow
33 Sale stipulation
34 Strong man
37 Chauvinist
38 A Freudian
41 Actress
42 Beatriz Potter's hedgehog Mrs.
44 Org. with a taxing job

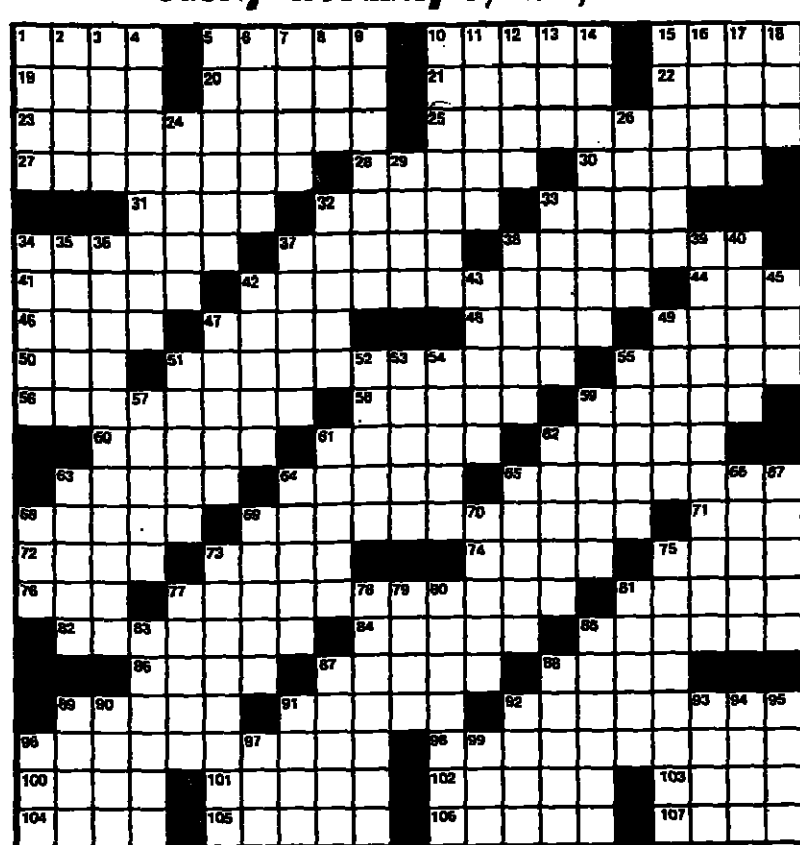
ACROSS

46 Tool for Kite or Hite
47 Half-seas over
48 Goose eggs
49 Supplication
50 A handful
51 President Nixon's puppy
55 Collapsed, with "in"
56 Investigation culmination
58 Piggyback periods
59 Ersatz backyard swings
60 Bat
61 Cue to the band
62 Proprietary
63 Out of cabbage
64 Bright star in Cygnus
65 Barkeep's rocks
68 Cheaply ornate
69 Orlando's charger
71 Hammar-skjold's predecessor
72 As soon as
73 Leads up to a proposal
74 Cloverleaf
75 Parakeet suite
76 Randy's rink-mate
77 Black cat who inspired Yeats

ACROSS

81 Threw for a loop
82 Major French newspaper
84 —Detour, of "Star Wars"
85 Highland music makers
86 Reo's eponym
87 Violin virtuoso
88 "...Want for Christmas ..."
89 Org. co-founded by Victor Herbert
91 Varnish ingredient
92 Is dilettantish
96 Bountiful boar of Valhalla
98 Duke of Wellington's steed
100 Joyce's — Livia Plurabelle
101 Pe-Pe or Xeng-Li
102 Singer Frankie or Cleo
103 "Cabaret"
104 Disagreement
105 Supporter of the arts?
106 Expressionist artist: Max
107 P.D.Q., on a memo

Beastly Assembly By Henry Hook



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DOWN

1 One of the Three Bears
2 Late-slow actor John
3 Blackmore hero
4 Danny Kaye portrayal
5 Zumborok or culverin
6 Twists one's arm
7 Watermelon residue
8 Equi-
9 Renunciative
10 Have the facts wrong
11 F.D.R.'s Interior Sec.

DOWN

12 Tooth's partner
13 Marshall Plan initials
14 Evictions of
15 Maroon's opinions, e.g.
16 MacDonald's co-duetist
17 "The Morning Watch" author
18 Red I is one
23 Back of the skull
26 Philip Nolan's fate
29 Where to hear "Eve!"

DOWN

32 Option in Polk's slogan
33 Daring display in the Gay Nineties
34 Show scorn
35 Old Roman coins
36 Westminster's Best-in-Show: 1940-41
37 Maggie's Mr.
38 Negatively charged particle
39 Race horse in an A.C. Doyle tale

DOWN

40 1913 poem, set to music in 1922
42 Modicum of color
43 — water (on the carpet)
45 Blue
47 Be contingent (on)
49 Polynesian kinfolk
51 Curly's kin
52 Hockey
53 Motorist's stopover
54 Evidence for the defense
55 Half of diez

DOWN

57 Tube type
58 Nebbish
61 "— great observer": Shak.
62 Carol opener
63 Hackneyed
64 Bombinate
65 Only state never under a foreign flag
66 "The — Sanction," Eastwood film
67 Acorns, e.g.
68 Understood
69 Recommended wartime purchases

DOWN

70 Pyromaniac's crime
73 Trachea
75 "Art ... with an earnest soul and a —": Roche
77 Dental concern
78 Type of pass
79 City near Provo
80 Saclike part of the ear
81 Moral corruption
83 High-grade coffee

DOWN

85 Errory item
87 Transparency
88 Congregation's cries
89 Texas — M.
90 Dispatch
91 Danube tributary
92 Joy ride
93 Sponsorship
94 Mohammed — Pahlavi
95 Child's play
96 — Paulo, Brazil
97 Calf laugh?
99 What a thole supports

KODANSHA ENCYCLOPEDIA OF JAPAN

Gen Iwasaka, editor in chief. Nine volumes, 3,104 pp. \$550.
Kodansha International, 10 East 53d St., New York, N.Y. 10022.

Reviewed by Don Oberdorfer

JAPAN has been amassing startling economic and technological power in recent decades, but the scarcity of detailed information in English about this remarkable island nation has been increasingly inconvenient and frustrating for the Western world.

The problem has arisen from the relatively impenetrable Japanese language, compounded by the unfamiliarity of its history and culture and the scarcity of skilled intercultural interpreters. As a result, there has been a tremendous gap between the need for, and the availability of, background knowledge, especially the broad range of information that is familiar to most educated Japanese but often unknown and almost inaccessible to any but the most expert foreigners.

This mammoth undertaking sponsored by one of Japan's leading publishing firms is the Cadillac of reference works, the very bulk and authority of

BOOKS

which seems inconsistent with its subject, the land of Toyotas and transistors. In another sense, though, the encyclopedia is a brilliant example of the precision, penchant for detail, planning and skillful coordination of effort which have played such a large role in Japan's modern success.

More than a decade in the making, the work was supervised by separate U.S. and Japanese advisory committees composed of respected scholars. The 1,400 authors of the 9,417 entries include just about everybody of prominence in the field.

The subject matter is equally inclusive. Here are descriptions of the reign of every emperor, just about all the heroes, folk tales, wars and famous incidents of the past, the most famous haiku poets, Japanese and foreign educators in Japan, major corporations and governmental agencies, and "living national treasures," the craftsmen honored in this appealing fashion.

Trivia buffs can find such things as the home run records for Japanese baseball, the history of *manga* (Japan's popular comic drawings), and the English translation of the *Kimigayo*, the de facto national anthem.

The heart of the work is 123 "major presenta-

tions" of more than 3,500 words each covering such topics as Japan's history, economy and traditions and its interaction with each of the other major nations which have come into its life.

As a test of fairness and completeness, I turned to the sections on Korea, a neighboring country which Japan ruled as a colony from 1910 to 1945 and about which many Japanese have complicated feelings. Articles on the subject covered 17 pages, ranging from a revealing discussion of Koreans living in Japan, a subject that is touchy in Tokyo, to an extensive and straightforward survey of Korea's history and relationship with Japan from prehistoric times right up to Japan's current ties with each of the two Korean regimes on the bitterly divided peninsula.

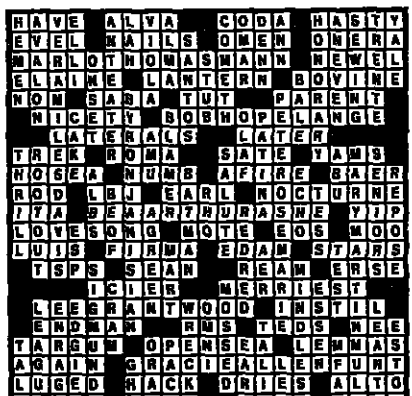
Reading this, I learned several things, including the fact that in 1905 William Howard Taft as U.S. secretary of war signed an agreement with the Japanese prime minister recognizing Japan's sway over Korea in return for Japanese recognition of the United States' sway over the Philippines. According to the encyclopedia, the agreement was kept secret until 1924.

The cost makes the encyclopedia prohibitive for ordinary readers, even if they disavow their beds in favor of the room to find room for the weighty set of books. Its usefulness as a reference in libraries, however, is enhanced by the editors' avowed aim of furnishing information in understandable and accessible form both to the neophyte and the expert. This has been accomplished to a surprising degree through clear writing and very extensive cross referencing and indexing, including a detailed index volume.

The chairman of the encyclopedia's American advisory committee, former U.S. ambassador and Harvard professor Edwin O. Reischauer, the dean of American Japanologists, described the work as "unique in being the first comprehensive encyclopedia seeking to present the totality of a major world culture in a foreign language." Such a project was a monumental undertaking, and another evidence of Japan's importance to the English-speaking world.

Don Oberdorfer, former Tokyo correspondent for The Washington Post, now covers the State Department.

Solution to Last Week's Puzzle



DENNIS THE MENACE



"NOW SAYS INFLATION IS WHEN A GOTTA PUT TENDERIZER ON A SIX-DOLLAR STEAK."

WEATHER

EUROPE				ASIA			
High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low
Amsterdam	10-15	10-15	10-15	Bangkok	25-30	25-30	25-30
London	10-15	10-15	10-15	Beijing	15-20	15-20	15-20
Paris	10-15	10-15	10-15	Calcutta	25-30	25-30	25-30
Rome	10-15	10-15	10-15	Delhi	25-30	25-30	25-30
Stockholm	10-15	10-15	10-15	Guangzhou	25-30	25-30	25-30
Vienna	10-15	10-15	10-15	Hong Kong	25-30	25-30	25-30
Warsaw	10-15	10-15	10-15	Manila	25-30	25-30	25-30
Moscow	10-15	10-15	10-15	Seoul	25-30	25-30	25-30
Prague	10-15	10-15	10-15	Taipei	25-30	25-30	25-30
Brussels	10-15	10-15	10-15	Tokyo	25-30	25-30	25-30
Frankfurt	10-15	10-15	10-15				
Geneva	10-15	10-15	10-15				
Lyon	10-15	10-15	10-15				
Madrid	10-15	10-15	10-15				
Munich	10-15	10-15	10-15				
Nice	10-15	10-15	10-15				
Oslo	10-15	10-15	10-15				
Porto	10-15	10-15	10-15				
Prague	10-15	10-15	10-15				
Rabat	10-15	10-15	10-15				
Reykjavik	10-15	10-15	10-15				
Stockholm	10-15	10-15	10-15				
Strasbourg	10-15	10-15	10-15				
Vienna	10-15	10-15	10-15				
Warsaw	10-15	10-15	10-15				
Zurich	10-15	10-15	10-15				

cloudy; f-foggy; h-hail; o-overcast; p-poorly cloudy; r-rain; s-showers; sn-snow; st-storm.

SATURDAY'S FORECAST—CHANNING: Heavy. FRANKFURT: Rain. Temo. 51-63. SUNDAY: Rain. Temo. 52-64. MONDAY: Cloudy. Temo. 53-65. TUESDAY: Rain. Temo. 54-66. WEDNESDAY: Rain. Temo. 55-67. THURSDAY: Rain. Temo. 56-68. FRIDAY: Rain. Temo. 57-69. SATURDAY: Rain. Temo. 58-70. SUNDAY: Rain. Temo. 59-71. MONDAY: Rain. Temo. 60-72. TUESDAY: Rain. Temo. 61-73. WEDNESDAY: Rain. Temo. 62-74. THURSDAY: Rain. Temo. 63-75. FRIDAY: Rain. Temo. 64-76. SATURDAY: Rain. Temo. 65-77. SUNDAY: Rain. Temo. 66-78. MONDAY: Rain. Temo. 67-79. TUESDAY: Rain. Temo. 68-80. WEDNESDAY: Rain. Temo. 69-81. THURSDAY: Rain. Temo. 70-82. FRIDAY: Rain. Temo. 71-83. SATURDAY: Rain. Temo. 72-84. SUNDAY: Rain. Temo. 73-85. MONDAY: Rain. Temo. 74-86. TUESDAY: Rain. Temo. 75-87. WEDNESDAY: Rain. Temo. 76-88. THURSDAY: Rain. Temo. 77-89. FRIDAY: Rain. Temo. 78-90. SATURDAY: Rain. Temo. 79-91. SUNDAY: Rain. Temo. 80-92. MONDAY: Rain. Temo. 81-93. TUESDAY: Rain. Temo. 82-94. WEDNESDAY: Rain. Temo. 83-95. THURSDAY: Rain. Temo. 84-96. 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SPORTS

Friendships End for 80 Minutes

England, Scotland to Renew Rugby War for 100th Time

By Bob Donahue

International Herald Tribune

EDINBURGH — Scotland and England meet for the 100th time in international rugby Saturday. They meet in the manner of a crash.

"Love them dearly for 364 days of the year, but dislike them with the maximum of our being for 80 minutes."

That is Richard Greenwood, new coach of England, talking about Scots and forgetting that 1984 is a leap year. "They're a bony, flinty lot, that's all I can say — hard to beat."

Preparations for rugby internationals do tend to have an oldtime religious-military sort of fervor. ("Onward Christian soldiers, marching as to war...") Still, there's nothing quaint about broken noses or legs or necks, all of which misfortunes have afflicted members of the present English and Scottish squads.

Ordinary people, shot down on a particular street at dusk, might try to avoid the street thereafter, but the first thing your typical unpeddled rugby player does after his shattered limb mends is return to what a Welshman has called "the fields of praise."

Why, Scottish flanker David Leslie was asked recently, does a serious family man who is past 30 and has a grisly history of painful injuries keep coming back for more? "The advance guard is in the firing line and you must expect to get shot," was his non-answer.

The classic rugby cartoon shows a middle-aged male with his arm in a sling and a patchwork of bandage around his bloodied face, explaining earnestly at the club bar, "I don't know about you, but I play the game to keep fit."

The forecast is for gusty weather in Edinburgh, where both sides are expected to play conservative percentage rugby. Dusty Hare, who set an English record with his 20th appearance at fullback, can expect trouble from swirling wind. He has kicked 134 of England's total 221 points in the 1980s so far.

In Dublin, the other match on this second of the five Five Nations Saturdays opposes the first Saturday's losers, Ireland and Wales. Australian referee Dick Byres should have at least as much trouble keeping order there as Ireland's David Burnett will be having here.

Nobody is making very confident predictions. Both matches should be close.

In theory the Dublin match will mainly affect the bottom of the Five Nations standings and the Edinburgh result affects the middle. But that supposes, firstly, that France will logically finish on top, as if logic had much to do with the matter.

Scotland drew with New Zealand here in November, England, under new captain Peter Wheeler, beat New Zealand at Twickenham a week later. Arriving in Europe last week for a short tour with the Auckland provincial squad, veteran All Black Andy Haden nevertheless predicted that Jim Aitken's Scots would beat Wheeler's Englishmen.

Home advantage is indubitable but erratic. Two out of three Five Nations matches are won by the home team — yet England has done better away (four victories, two draws, two losses) than at home (four victories, four losses) in the 1980s so far.

After beating the Irish in Paris two weeks ago, the French forecast an Irish victory over Wales. But young Welsh backs showed glimpses of real class against Scotland, and the Welsh front row has been strengthened with the return of props Ian Stephens and Ian Eidsman.

The Welsh captaincy has been taken away from Eddie Butler — who must now find he needs to play the game of his life to keep his No. 8 jersey — and given to a rookie, Mike Watkins. That unusual move is a slap in the face that can hardly help but rouse Wales against doubting Ireland.

All four of Saturday's captains are front-row forwards — prop Aitken of Scotland and hookers Watkins of Wales, Ciaran Fitzgerald of Ireland and Wheeler of England.

Ireland has dropped veterans Fergus Slattery ("I have no thoughts about retiring, only winning back my place") and Gerry McLoughlin. Among its other oldtimers, Moss Keane and Willy Duggan finished on their knees in Paris and may not have recovered in time to go the distance against Wales.

Age and recovery pose questions that some elderly Scottish forwards will also be settling. But weather and injuries have dogged England's preparations, so that Wheeler's pack — which hasn't played together since November — comes on as an unknown quantity. November's headlines announcing a new era for English rugby now seem a long way off.

A new era would be in order. It seemed to have started when Roger Utley took over the captaincy in 1977 and Bill Beaumont, succeeding him, led England in 1980 to its first grand slam since 1957. But since 1980 it's been downhill; last year England failed to win a match and scored only one try.



Peter Wheeler
... a positive start to reign.

Famous players who have left the scene in recent years make a nepotistic list — David Duckham and Andy Ripley in 1976, Peter Dixon and Mike Burton in 1978, Peter Squires in 1979, Utley and Tony Neary and Nigel Horton in 1980, Fran Cotton and Mike Rafter in 1981, Beaumont and Phil Blakey in 1982. How many of Wheeler's present mates would rank in that company?

Coach Greenwood admits that England has been playing stolid, unimaginative rugby. He alludes to part of the trouble — notoriously stuffy relations between players and officials — when he says that creativity and confidence are tender plants that don't "take kindly to a lot of frost."

If the players had had their way, 35-year-old Wheeler would have been captain long ago. His delayed reign has begun with England's first defeat of New Zealand at Twickenham since 1936. The new era has now to unfold or fold.

Before England's first match against Scotland, an official argued that the number of players should be kept low, "as with greater numbers it is our opinion that the game becomes less scientific and more a trial of charging and brute force." More than a century later, Greenwood sees his problem as encouraging "decision-making" and discouraging stereotyped bludgeoning.

Another topical echo from that first match — played in 1871 at Raeburn Place, a 10 minutes' walk north of Princes Street — was sounded by the referee, a Scottish headmaster named Almond. Scotland won despite vehement English objections to key decisions. Said Almond: "When an umpire is in doubt, I think he is justified in deciding against the side which makes most noise. They are probably in the wrong."

According to Sandy Thorburn, the Scottish rugby historian, spectators paid their five pence to one J.H.A. Macdonald, "who sat behind a deal table with an earthenware bowl to hold the taking." The balance after expenses was "the large sum of £13."

Raeburn Place and then Inverleith were outgrown. In 1925 the Scottish Rugby Union moved to the former polo ground at Murrayfield, where a 1975 crowd exceeded 100,000. Today's rugby administrators deal in millions of pounds.

And Aitken is worried. His amateur words before the 100th match could have been spoken before the first one: "We must play to the peak of our ability. Nothing less will do."

Results From Jan. 21
France 25, Ireland 12 (Paris)
Scotland 15, Wales 9 (Cardiff)
Upcoming Games

Scotland vs. England (Edinburgh)
Ireland vs. Wales (Dublin)

Feb. 18
England vs. Ireland (Twickenham)
Wales vs. France (Cardiff)

March 3
France vs. England (Paris)
Ireland vs. Scotland (Dublin)

March 17
England vs. Wales (Twickenham)
Scotland vs. France (Edinburgh)

Ready and Waiting

A worker in a tractor smooths off the rough spots along the huge and bobsled course of the Sarajevo Winter Olympics. Preparations for the Games are almost complete, and practicing has started in some events. A ski jumper, left, shoots down the 70-meter jump to get the feel of the hill. Under the ramp, a security guard keeps watch for potential trouble. While Olympic banners of Vucko, the Games' mascot, are everywhere in Sarajevo, an elderly man, right, in the city's Turkish section relaxes amid the fanfare.



The Associated Press

The Associated Press

Olympic Hockey Dispute May Spread to 6 Nations

The Associated Press

SARAJEVO, Yugoslavia — Finland, the United States and Canada were embroiled Friday in a dispute over Olympic hockey eligibility that may spread to three other countries taking part in the XIV Olympic Winter Games.

Until Thursday, the United States and Canada were the only countries at odds over player eligibility, with U.S. officials claiming four Canadian players are professionals and ineligible to play under Olympic rules. They threatened to file a protest if the players are used.

On Thursday, Finland was brought into the dispute. Willi Daume, chairman of the International Olympic Committee's Eligibility Committee, said he would question at an IOC eligibility meeting the status of Hannu Kampure, first-string goalie for Finland. Kampure played in one game for the Edmonton Oilers of the old World Hockey Association in the 1978-1979 season.

"He did not follow the rules," Daume said. "He played in a professional league."

The Finns retaliated. They said they would question the eligibility of nine players from six countries. Three of the players are from Italy, two from Austria and one each from the United States, Canada, Sweden and West Germany.

Finland's list was believed to include goaltender Jim Corsi and forward Rich Bragnolo of Italy, both of whom have played extensively in the National Hockey League; Rich Cunningham of Austria, who played for the Toronto Toros of the WHA; and Udo Kiessling of West Germany, who was with the NHL Minnesota North Stars for a short time in 1981-82.

The Finns also are likely to test the eligibility of any U.S. player whose representative has been in

contact with the NHL concerning a contract. That could include such players as Pat LaFontaine and goaltender Bob Mason, who reportedly has reached an agreement to join the Washington Capitals after the Olympics.

The eligibility question is an explosive issue because the United States and Canada are scheduled to play each other next Tuesday, the day before the Games officially open.

A meeting has been scheduled

for Monday between representatives of the United States Olympic Committee and Canadian Olympic officials. F. Don Miller, executive director of the USOC, said Friday that "The meeting is on for Monday as far as I am concerned. We will not file any protest until after we've had that meeting."

But Mike Moran, a spokesman for the U.S. Olympic Committee, has said, "There is no talking. There's nothing to talk about."

Upon arrival here with his team

Friday afternoon, Canadian hockey coach Dave King said, "Realistically, maybe it would have been wiser to come here with 12 or 13 players under that rule. Then, let them throw the whole team out."

The IOC, ruling body of the Games, can declare any athlete ineligible if he or she does not conform to the rules in the Olympic Charter.

But Monique Berlioux, director of the IOC, said Thursday that the organization "cannot take any action at the moment because we have not been officially told of any dispute. But I hope they reach an agreement."

Olympic eligibility has become complicated and the word "amateur" no longer appears in the Olympic Charter. The 26 international sports federations that govern individual sports are given latitude to decide their own eligibility rules.

The International Ice Hockey Federation told Canada it could use players who had signed pro contracts, provided they had not played more than 10 NHL games.

"Those players are professionals," Moran said, adding that the United States would wait until Canada announced its 20-man roster for the Olympics Monday before filing a protest with the IOC.

Laporte Sets Title Defense

The Associated Press

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico — Juan Laporte of New York will defend his World Boxing Council featherweight title against Wilfredo Gomez of Puerto Rico on March 31 in San Juan, the fight's promoter, Murad Muhammad, has announced.

Laporte is 24, Gomez is 25.

Games Gain Competitor But Lose Country

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SARAJEVO, Yugoslavia — A day after Denmark announced that it would not be sending a team to the Winter Olympics, the International Olympic Committee on Friday ratified the admission of the British Virgin Islands to the Games.

The decision to allow speed skater Errol Fraser of the Virgin Islands to compete in the Games restored the record entry of 49 countries for the Games, which open officially on Wednesday.

Fraser, 33, will race in the 500 metres event, despite the fact that the application by the Virgin Islands National Olympic Committee was not received by the Games organizers until Thursday — four days after the official closing date for entries.

IOC Director Monique Berlioux said Friday that the IOC's executive board had upheld an eligibility commission ruling that Fraser, who lives and trains in West Germany, could compete here.

Denmark's Olympic Committee had sent the required letter saying that the athletes it registered would not be competing. Apparently the letter was delayed, and the seven-member team had been expected here by the Olympic Organizing Committee.

Portugal withdrew earlier this week, but the 49 entries for Sarajevo are still a record for a Winter Olympics, 12 ahead of the previous record entry.

The Virgin Islands is one of seven countries competing in the Winter Games for the first time. The others are Costa Rica, Monaco, Puerto Rico, San Marino, Senegal and Taiwan.

They are being helped by a new grant from the IOC, which pays travel and accommodation expenses for two athletes and one official from every National Olympic Committee. The money comes from the soaring television revenue, one-third of which goes to the IOC for helping sport around the world. (Reuters, AP)

For Nicklaus, the Enthusiasm Returns

By Shav Glick

Los Angeles Times Service

PEBBLE BEACH, California — Jack Nicklaus turned 44 last week, but the thought of starting his first golf tournament of the year makes him feel "like a kid of 25."

Nicklaus, with former President Gerald Ford and Secret Service agents, took off Thursday in the first round of the 43rd Bing Crosby National Pro-Am at Cypress Point. It is Nicklaus' first tournament as an individual since last August, although he and Johnny Miller won a team event in December.

"I'm rarin' to go," said Nicklaus enthusiastically after a practice round Wednesday with Ford, Bob Hope and Jackie Nicklaus II, Jackie II, the oldest of Jackie's four sons, is a junior at the University of North Carolina and is playing in his first Crosby.

"Looking forward to the first sole of my first tournament is as exciting as the first hole of a major tournament," Nicklaus said. "After ohmy [Miller] and I won the team

tournament, I took three weeks off from golf and went skiing. After a layoff like that, it made it easier to get my game in shape because I had that eager feeling, I feel as if I'm really telling you you're out there. When you're not playing tournament golf you tend to lose your edge a little."

Nicklaus closed with a rush last year, finishing a stroke back of John Cook and Johnny Miller in the Canadian Open, a stroke back of Hal Sutton in the PGA and second to Nick Price in the World Series of Golf. Then he and Miller won the Chrysler team championship.

"With just a little bit of luck, I could have won all four tournaments. I was pleased with the way I played the final round in the three I lost."

Nicklaus' objectives are the same as they have been for years — to win another major or to win with the 19 he has already won.

"If I win a major, it will be a

good year. If I win two, it will be a great year."

"First, though, my objective here is to play on Sunday with Mr. Ford. We played once on Sunday, but that was because one of the rounds was rained out. We want to play together on Sunday when it comes."

■ Three Share Lead

While most of the gallery congregated with the big-name players and celebrity amateurs at Cypress Point, Bob Murphy took advantage of the relative peace and quiet for a 67 and a share of the first-round lead Thursday. The Associated Press reported.

Murphy was tied with Jim Nefford and Thomas Gray, who missed the cut in his last three starts.

Andy Bean shot a 78, David Graham took a 77 and defending title-holder Tom Kite had a 73.

Nicklaus scored an eagle-3 and a pair of birdies, offset them with a double bogey and two bogeys and had to settle for a par 72.

China Will Meet South Korea in Davis Cup Match

Reuters

LONDON — South Korea's tennis players will become their country's first sportsmen to visit China when the two countries meet in a Davis Cup match next month.

The International Tennis Federation announced Thursday that the match, an eastern zone second round tie, will be held from March 2 to 4 in Kunming city, Yunnan province.

The federation's president, Philippe Chatrier, described the encounter as a "milestone in the history of sport in Asia and throughout the world."

South Korea had a Davis Cup first round bye, while China defeated Sri Lanka to reach the second round.

China, a close ally of North Korea, has no diplomatic relations with South Korea.

NHL Standings

WALES CONFERENCE							Scrimmage Division						
Pacific Division													
W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA		Edmonton	38	9	51	307	305	
Rangers	30	18 <td>5</td> <td>65</td> <td>214</td> <td>201</td> <td>Calgary</td> <td>20</td> <td>19<td>11</td><td>51</td><th>309</th><th>201</th></td>	5	65	214	201	Calgary	20	19 <td>11</td> <td>51</td> <th>309</th> <th>201</th>	11	51	309	201
Islanders	31	20	2	64	230	186	Winnipeg	19	24	8	46	220	202
Pittsburgh	27	15	9	60	220	181	Vancouver	19	22	4	44	224	222
Los Angeles	21	21	4	46	193	148	Los Angeles	16	27	10	42	219	248
San Jose	11	35	2	27	157	228	Thursday's Results						
New Jersey	10	37	5	25	141	217	Beston & Buffalo	3	(Michals 14), Smith 7,				
							San Jose	1	(Harris 14), Smith 8				
							Hartel	3	(C1, 12), Perreault 17				
							Montreal	2	Philadelphia 2 (Lefter 27),				
							Robinson 4)	Slater 2 (177).					
							San Jose	2	New Jersey 0 (Stevens 9),				
							Jarvis 111).						
							St. Louis & N.Y. Islanders	2	(Anderson 6),				
							Wilson 23), Robinson 9,	Wickelmaier 10)					
							San Jose 12),	Smith 13).					
							Calgary & N.Y. Rangers	1	(McDonald 22),				
							Tombellini 17,	Gunn 7,	Patterson 6)				
							Beston & Tampa	1	Wilson 22)				
							San Jose 2	Frank 2,	Smith 2,				
							Smith 10),	Nichols 37)	Lanc 12),				
							Sundstrom	(22).					

Transition

BASEBALL
American League
DETROIT — Stunned Rick Loefer, first baseman, to be a one-year contract.
NEW YORK — Stunned Tim Lincecum, pitcher, to be a one-year contract.
SEATTLE — Reached contract agreement with Ed Van Buren, pitcher.
MONTREAL — Stunned Darryl Hamilton, pitcher.

FOOTBALL
JACKSONVILLE — Stunned Don Lester, defensive lineman, Tom Dinkler, linebacker, and Shamus McCann, defensive tackle, released.
ATLANTA — Released Dale Sheppard, defensive end.
ATLANTA — Released Dale Sheppard, defensive end.
ATLANTA — Released Dale Sheppard, defensive end.

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE								
Atlantic Division					San Antonio	20	24	.455 9th
					Denver	19	24	.422 10th
					Kansas City	17	27	.386 11th
W L Pct. GB					Pacific Division			
San Antonio	20	24	.455	0	Los Angeles	28	16	.639 1st
Philadelphia	35	14	.682	5½	Portland	27	18	.554 2nd
New York	26	18	.591	7½	Seattle	23	20	.535 4th
New Jersey	23	22	.511	13	Golden State	21	26	.444 8th
Washington	20	24	.455	16½	Phoenix	20	28	.417 9th
Central Division					San Diego	15	28	.333 13th
Chicago	25	20	.556	0	Thunder's Results			
Atlanta	24	24	.500	½	Detroit 19	Washington 121	(Laimbeer 29)	
St. Louis	21	24	.464	2½	Thornax 9-18	7-4	25; Rutland 25; Malone 17;	
Charlotte	16	26	.385	7½	Houston 13	Detrites 10	(Barnesen 34, Lloyd	
Memphis	16	26	.385	7½	19; Jackson 25; Vincent 20)			
Evansville	13	30	.302	11	Utah 11	Phoenix 95	(Dentliss 35, Griffin	
Indianapolis	13	30	.302	11	27; Edwards 28; Davis 19;			
WESTERN CONFERENCE					Golden State 17	San Antonio 167	(Short 34,	
Midwest Division					Flora 30; Gervie 43; Mitchell 19;			
Chicago	29	16	.644	—				
St. Louis	25	21	.543	.4½				
Minneapolis	20	26	.435	9½				

College Basketball Scores

College Basketball Scores

Thursday's Results
George Washington 72, Rhode Island 64
Massachusetts 75, Penn St. 60
Temple 75, St. Bonaventure 44
W. Virginia 48, Rutgers 55
South
Aloha-Bronson 48, Jacksonville 45
New Orleans 62, New Orleans 53
Vanderbilt 57, Mississippi St. 54
Wake Forest 76, Georgia Tech 74, OT
Illinois 54, Iowa 52, 2OT
Indiana 65, Minnesota 54
Michigan 54, Michigan 57

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